Selections from the Records of the Madras Government.

No. XVII.

PUBLIC LIBRARY 1859

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

HELD IN THE YEARS 1868 AND 1869,

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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PAPERS RELATING TO THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS, MADRAS.

Revenue Department.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 2nd May 1868, No. 174.

1. It has been represented to the Commissioner that employés in the Revenue Department are subject to needless inconvenience on account of the number of tests in which they have to pass, before they are eligible for all the appointments which may come within their reach in the ordinary course of promotion.

1. Magisterial.
2. Revenue, General.
3. Salt.
4. Sea Customs.
5. Account.
6. Translation.
7. Precis-writing.

2. Thus, although a candidate becomes eligible for the position of Tahsildar on passing in Criminal Law in the General Revenue Test, in Translation, and in Precis-writing, he has still to pass in the Salt Test, the Sea Customs Test, and the Account Test, before he is qualified to hold such inferior positions as those of Salt and Sea Customs Superintendent or Accountant in a Collector's Office.

3. A knowledge of Talook and Village Accounts, and of the Regulations regarding Customs and the Salt Monopoly, is required in the General Revenue Test, and the Commissioner is of opinion that any candidate, who has passed in this test in either grade, may be trusted to have such ability and such habits of industry as will enable him to master the detail to which the minor tests relate, as soon as he may be required to do so, in order to the proper discharge of his duty.

4. In G. O., 14th March 1866, No. 645, Revenue Department, the Government decided that a candidate must pass in the Salt Test before being eligible for the appointment of Salt Superintendent, although he had previously passed in the higher grade of the General Test; but experience has shown, in the opinion of the Commissioner, that a change in this ruling may be safely and advantageously made, and he

accordingly proposes that the General Revenue Test may be considered to include the Salt, Sea Custom, and Account Tests, so that a candidate, who has passed in the greater test, may not be required to offer himself for examination in the lesser tests.

ORDER THEREON, 11th May 1868, No. 1,302.

The Government accept the Commissioner's recommendation, and authorize him to notify the change.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Accountant-General, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Fort Saint George, 25th March 1868, No. 430.

Book Department.

I have the honour, with reference to paragraph 2 of Notification by the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated 7th June 1867, to state that, when I proposed the test necessary to qualify for the appointment of Superintendents and Clerks of this Office, I intended it to apply to candidates for admission into this Office—*vide* my letter to Government, No. 262, dated 9th February 1866, recorded in Government Order, No. 202, dated 7th July 1866, Educational Department; and to request, therefore, that Government will allow all the members of this office establishment, who, on 1st January 1868, were drawing Rupees 50 and upwards, to obtain promotion without compelling them to pass the Examination. Those who were then on receipt of less than Rupees 50 a month have been told that they must pass ere they can hold appointments above that sum. I make this difference, as Rupees 50 is the maximum pay of the lowest grade of Clerks in this office, the pay of which ranges from Rupees 30 to 50, the next grade being from Rupees 60 to Rupees 85.

Referred to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
7th April 1868.

(Signed) C. G. WALKER,
Under Secretary to Government.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 7th May 1868, No. 178.

With reference to the Government Endorsement on a letter from the Accountant-General, requesting that all employés in his Office, who were drawing Rupees 50 per mensem on the 1st January 1868, may be exempted from the Special Test Examination, as far as promotion in the Office is concerned, I am directed to say, that, as the Accountant-General has given no special reason, why the exemption should be granted in the case of his Office alone, it should, if granted at all, be made applicable to all the appointments in the list published in the Commissioner's Notification of the 7th June 1867.

2. In the letter recorded in Government Proceedings, Educational Department, No. 182, of the 4th June 1867, the Commissioner noticed that a similar request had been made by the Inspector-General of Police, but considered that such cases should be left to be dealt with by references to Government as occasion might arise.

3. He is still of the same opinion.

ORDER THEREON, 22nd May 1868, No. 621.

The Governor in Council is not prepared to adopt the recommendation contained in the letter from the Accountant-General, above recorded.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Chepauk, 29th May 1868, No. 784-25.

1. In September 1867, Captain Baynes, the Officer in charge of Madras Demarcation, raised the pay of two of his Head Goomastahs, named in the margin, the former from Rupees 20 to 25, and the latter from Rupees 15 to 20, as what they were receiving was inadequate. The Accountant-General, however, objected to the increase, on the score that they had not passed the prescribed test, and had not been continuously in Government service since 1st January 1859.

C. Ramachendrier.
M. Jeyya Row.

2. In my letter to the Accountant-General, dated 27th November 1867, No. 2,183-135, it was represented to him that the Order of Government dated 12th November 1866, No. 3,054, restricting the

admission of unpassed men to appointments on salaries below Rs. 20, does not debar these men from promotion, inasmuch as the Demarcation having been, by G. O., as per margin, transferred to the Revenue Survey, the exemption granted to Surveyors, &c., in Proceedings Madras Government, No. 299, of 10th February 1863, is applicable to Demarcation Head Goomastahs and Goomastahs, as they are on the field establishment, and are required to perform duties of an exceptional nature, in the performance of which they are liable to the same amount of exposure and hardship as Surveyors, Ameens, Goomastahs, &c., in the Survey. He was requested, (should he, notwithstanding the above representation, feel unauthorized to remove the objection,) with reference to G. O., dated 12th June 1866, No. 1,419, to submit my letter to Government for their orders.

12th December 1864, No. 2,243.

3. I am now informed that such references should proceed direct from me, and I have the honour, therefore, to request that the Government will, for the reasons stated above, be pleased to accord sanction to include in the exemption granted in G. O., No. 299, of the 10th February 1863, all persons, with the exception of Clerks and Copyists employed in the Revenue Survey Department, in whatsoever branch they may be serving.

Letter, dated 23rd May 1868, No. 963.

4. To show that every possible preference is given to passed candidates, I beg to state that out of thirty-five new appointments made during 1867, twelve have been conferred on men who have passed the General Test; but, as a rule, passed candidates cannot be induced to accept the appointments of Survey Ameen, Demarcation Goomastah, and others analogous to them, which involve continued exposure in the field, and unceasing travelling on small pay. If the rule be enforced, it will certainly be necessary to increase the rates of pay, of which, indeed, the unpassed men now drawing them already complain as insufficient.

ORDER THEREON, 17th June 1868, No. 1,702.

1. In the G. O. of 10th February 1863, No. 299, the Government, admitting the exceptional character of the Survey Department, resolved to exempt from the Examination Rules all Surveyors, Draughtsmen, and Lithographers employed in it, but retained the rules in the case of Clerks, Copyists, and Officers of that class.

2. Colonel Priestley now asks that the principle of this ruling may be extended, so as to include the field establishments of the Demarcation Department, which now works under him.

3. The Government recognize the analogy of the cases, and do not question the necessity for the proposed extension, consequent on the peculiar character of the work and the hardships incident to it.

4. They resolve accordingly to authorize the Accountant-General to pass the pay of all the field establishments of the Demarcation Department, without reference to the fact of the individuals concerned having passed the test or not; but it will be distinctly understood that the exemption operates only, so long as the individuals are employed in the Survey and Demarcation field establishments, and will not attach to them should they seek employment elsewhere, and that preference is to be given to passed candidates when available and otherwise equally qualified.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Accountant-General, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Fort Saint George, 19th June 1868, No. 80.

Book Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Order of Government in the Public Department, No. 621, dated 22nd ultimo, stating that Government are not prepared to adopt my recommendation that the members of this establishment, who, on the 1st January last, were drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards, should be allowed to obtain promotion in due course without being required to undergo the Special Test Examination.

2. The ground upon which the Government have declined to accede to my recommendation is apparently the same as that given by the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, namely, that I had failed to give any special reason why the exemption should be granted in my office alone. I beg to express my regret for this omission, and, at the same time, I venture to solicit a re-consideration of the orders of Government on the following grounds.

3. The duties of this office are almost entirely of a technical nature, and cannot be satisfactorily discharged except by one who has acquired a thorough knowledge of the working of the department by a long and practical experience. For instance, a man may have a very good theoretical knowledge of Book-keeping, and be able to pass a satisfactory examination in all the other prescribed tests, and yet, I venture to say, he would be utterly unfit to take charge of the Books of this office. Again, a man may be an excellent Auditor, and capable of auditing the most intricate accounts; but, unless he is at the same time thoroughly

acquainted with all the rules which regulate the leave and allowances of Civil Officers, he would be a very useless Auditor in my Department.

4. It may perhaps be urged that all the Accountants in the office fit for promotion ought to find no difficulty in passing so simple an examination as that prescribed, nor indeed would they if I could give them the time necessary to prepare for it; but this I cannot do, as my establishment is already overworked, and I cannot but fear that it would be precisely those men, who, having grown old in the service, have acquired by long practical experience a thorough knowledge of their duties, and are placed in the most responsible posts, who would most probably fail at the examination.

5. I would further observe that this office is divided into distinct departments, and an Assistant who may be thoroughly competent to keep the Books would be utterly at fault if examined in the Budget Manual, which is also one of the prescribed text-books. It is no doubt very desirable that an Assistant before entering the Office should have a knowledge both of Book-keeping and of the Budget Rules, in order that he may be employed in either department as occasion requires; and it was with this object in view, and also to exclude really incompetent men, that I recommended that all the Junior Assistants and new comers should undergo an examination before admission; but, as the office is at present constituted, it would certainly be productive of the greatest inconvenience, and might lead to a very grave error, if Assistants were shifted from one Department to another merely to enable them to obtain a knowledge of its duties, with a view to their passing the Special Test Examination.

6. Moreover, my office establishment has very recently been entirely re-organized, and is on quite a different footing from that of any other office in the Presidency, being divided into six classes, with progressive rates of pay attached to each, and promotion in it does not necessarily involve any change of duties, but is frequently given as reward for personal merit or proved efficiency; and in such cases there certainly could be no necessity for an examination, as the duties and responsibility of the Assistant are unchanged.

7. I beg, however, that it may not be supposed that I am opposed to the principles of these examinations; on the contrary, I consider them well adapted to increase the efficiency of our office establishments. It is only the sudden introduction of the change, and its applicability to the senior hands of the office, who look to promotion in it as a reward for their long service and proved efficiency, that I deprecate. Gradually the office will be filled with passed Assistants, and there will then be no difficulty in selecting from among them men well-qualified to fill the higher appointments; but, as the office is at present constituted, to declare that no man shall be entitled to promotion until he has

passed the required examination will bear very hardly on the old hands, and would, at the same time, be productive of very serious inconvenience in the transaction of business.

Referred to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, for his remarks.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, 22nd June 1868. (Signed) C. G. WALKER, *Under Secy. to Govt.*

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Under Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George ; dated Madras, 1st July 1868, No. 238.

With reference to your docket, dated 22nd ultimo, calling for the remarks of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations on the letter of the Accountant-General, under date 19th idem, stating that Officer's reasons for recommending the Assistants in his office on salaries above Rupees 50 per mensem being exempted from passing the Account Test Examination, I am directed by the Commissioner to inform you that he considers the reasons put forward by the Accountant-General are of considerable force, but, at the same time, is of opinion that similar reasons might be urged by the Heads of Departments generally, and the best course, therefore, will be to exempt from examination those special cases only in which the Accountant-General may assure the Government that the public interests will suffer by adhering to the rules.

ORDER THEREON, 4th August 1868, No. 933.

On consideration of the foregoing papers, the Governor in Council resolves to exempt Assistants employed in the Accountant-General's Office, as Accountants, on salaries not exceeding 75 Rupees per mensem, from passing the test in Precis-writing. This exemption will be extended to all Accountants in other offices in the Presidency and in the Provinces whose salaries do not exceed Rupees 75 per mensem.

2. The Government will be prepared to take into consideration applications for exemption from the Precis Test in behalf of employés in other Departments, on special reasons being given for this indulgence.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS, *Chief Secretary.*

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Accountant-General, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Fort Saint George, 16th July 1868, No. 102.

Post Audit Department.

I have the honour to inquire whether the orders of Government in the Public Department, No. 1,101, dated 28th July 1860, are applicable *only* to those servants who lost their employments by revision of establishments in the *Revenue* Department, or were intended to apply generally to servants in *all* departments, and to supersede the Notification of Government, dated 6th May 1859.

Gazette, page 909.

2. Hitherto, this Department has permitted the employment of men, who, after five years' service, lost their posts by revision of the Revenue establishments, without reference to Government in each case; but, in regard to men in other departments of the Service similarly situated, it has, in terms of the Notification in question, required that they should be specially exempted by Government. There appears, however, to be no reason for the distinction, and I beg, therefore, to be informed whether servants of *all departments alike* should not be dealt with under the Orders of 28th July 1860, No. 1,101, referred to above.

ORDER THEREON, 11th August 1868, No. 971.

From the above letter, it appears that, since the issue of the Order of Government, No. 1,101, of the 28th July 1860, all persons thrown out of employ by reduction in the *Revenue* establishments, after five years' regular employment, have been allowed to be re-appointed without passing examination, and without the reference to Government which has been made in each case in other departments.

2. The Government observe that this exemption has been beyond the terms of the Order, which referred only to those who had been thrown out by the "recent revisions" which took place so largely about the time of the Order.

3. The Government consider that no grounds whatever exist for a distinction between Revenue and other Departments in the question of liability to examination.

On general grounds, it would appear that the part of the Notification of the 6th May 1859, which refers to persons unemployed from reduction of establishment, is, under present circumstances, an unnecessary restriction, the consent of Government never being refused to the

re-employment, in similar posts to those held before, of persons unemployed in consequence of reductions.

4. The restrictions on re-employment, of course, refer only to those who wish to be employed in posts for which examination is prescribed as necessary, and, now that the General Test Rules have been in full operation for nine years, there can be no persons employed in superior posts (above Rupees 20) who have not either, (1st) passed the examination, or (2nd) been exempted, having been in the service prior to 1st January 1859, or (3rd) by special order of Government, this special order being either a general exemption, or a special exemption granted to permit of appointment to a particular post. There are, therefore, four cases to be provided for, of men unemployed from reduction of establishment and seeking re-employment—

1st.—Passed men.

2nd.—Men exempted from the General Test Rules, from having been in employ since 1st January 1859

3rd.—Men exempted by Government Order generally from the Rules of the General Test.

4th.—Men formerly exempted by Government Order as a special case for appointment to a particular post.

The first three classes should be eligible for re-employment without further question; the last has no claim, unless similarly recommended for a particular post, on the ground of a passed candidate not being available.

5. The following Notification will therefore be published:—

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of former orders on the subject, the following Rules are laid down with reference to the re-employment of persons who have lost their posts, consequent on the reduction of establishments:—

I. All persons thrown out of employment, consequent on a reduction or revision of establishments, who come within the following classes, are eligible for re-employment in posts of which the salaries exceed Rupees 20, on proof, in each case, of the qualification claimed:—

1st.—Persons who have passed the General Test Examination.

2nd.—Persons who have been continuously in Government employment from the 1st January 1859 to the time of the reduction which threw them out of employ, the breaks in whose service, if any, have been caused by previous reductions.

3rd.—Persons who have been *generally* exempted by Order of Government from the operation of the General Test Rules.

II. Persons who have been exempted by Government, with a view to appointment to a particular post, will not be eligible to re-employment

in posts above Rupees 20, unless again exempted, or after passing the examinations.

2. These rules refer only to persons, candidates for appointments of greater value than Rupees 20. For appointments of lower value, no examination is required.

(By order of the Governor in Council.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Magistrate of the Royapettah Police Court, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 3rd August 1868.

The Special Tests prescribed for the post of Head Clerk of a Police Court are, "Translation, Lower Grade, and Precis-writing"—Vide *Fort Saint George Gazette*, 11th June 1867, page 1,375. At the time these tests were fixed, the Head Clerk of a Police Court drew a salary of only 50 Rupees. It was, therefore, necessary to adopt a somewhat low standard. Government in their Order, dated 21st February 1867, No. 50, Educational Department, laid down "Criminal Law, Lower Grade, and Precis-writing," as the tests to be required from candidates for the post of Head Clerk of a Police Court; but in the Notification* by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, published in the *Gazette*, "Translation, Lower Grade," was substituted for "Criminal Law, Lower Grade." The alteration was probably owing to the fact that, under the old scale of establishment, the Head Clerk was the only person available to act as Interpreter during the occasional absence of the Court Interpreter.

* Dated 7th June 1867.

2. Government having now placed the establishment of this Court on a much more efficient footing than existed at the time the orders above referred to were passed in the Educational Department, by assigning to the principal Clerk a salary of Rupees 120, and Rupees 70 and 50 to two subordinate officials, I think a higher standard of examination may fairly be exacted from candidates for the post of Chief Clerk.

3. In Police Courts the proceedings are conducted in the English language; no Vernacular depositions or processes are recorded or made out, therefore a thorough acquaintance with the English language, a

good legal knowledge, and familiarity with Rules of Practice, is of more consequence in the efficient discharge of the duties of the principal Clerk of a Police Court than mere ability to translate a Vernacular paper.

4. In order to avoid confusing the tests required for the principal Clerk under the new scale† with those hitherto laid down for Head Clerks on salaries of Rs. 50 per mensem, I beg to suggest that such principal Clerk be termed "Chief Clerk" or "Manager," and that the Special Tests to be required from candidates for such an appointment be—

† G. O., 22nd July 1868, No. 1,161, Judicial Department.

Criminal Law, Higher Grade;
Civil Law, Lower Grade; and
Precis-writing.

That the other Clerks, subordinate to the Chief Clerk, on salaries of Rupees 70 and 50 respectively, continue to be termed Head Clerk and Assistant Head Clerk, respectively; such appointments remaining subject to the Special Tests already prescribed for Head Clerks of Police Courts.

5. My colleague concurs in the above recommendations.

ORDER THEREON, 15th August 1868, No. 1,288.

The Governor in Council approves and sanctions the proposal of the Magistrate of the Royapettah Police Court, that the principal Clerk of that Court be hereafter styled Chief Clerk, or Manager, and that candidates for the appointment be required to pass in Criminal Law, Higher Grade; Civil Law, Lower Grade; and in Precis-writing. The Clerks, subordinate to the Chief Clerk, on salaries of Rupees 70 and 50 respectively, will continue to be styled Head Clerk and Assistant Head Clerk, and these appointments will be subject to the Special Tests already prescribed for Head Clerks of Police Courts.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Special Executive Engineer, Wynaad, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Luckadie, 10th September 1868, No. 498.

1. With reference to G. O., No. 4,085, dated 22nd December 1866, I shall be much obliged if sanction can be given to the entertainment

of members for my Office establishment irrespective of their having passed the Uncovenanted Service Examination.

2. Service in Wynaad is so unpopular on account of the climate, expense of living, and, moreover, the small field (compared with a large division) for promotion, that it is very difficult indeed to get men capable of discharging the duties required; and the difficulty becomes greatly increased if the qualification above referred to is insisted on.

3. By way of illustration I would beg to mention that, although I continually advertised in the *Gazette*, the post of Draughtsman in my office remained vacant for twelve months; it was at last filled by a candidate from the Civil Engineering College, who however held the post only for four months, lost his health, proceeded on sick leave, and died on the 12th August 1868. Another member of my Office, Mr. Rozario, was employed as Clerk on a salary of Rupees 40; he was not a passed candidate when entertained; his health also gave way, and he died on 6th July last. In his place I transferred Mr. deSouza from the petty establishment of the Vythery Range to the vacant post; but objection is now made, as you will see, to his appointment by the Acting Controller, whose Memorandum* I forward. Mr. deSouza is likely to make a very good Clerk, in fact, throughout a greater part of last month, he was doing the whole work of both Vythery Range and my own Office; he is studying to qualify himself, and proposes presenting himself for examination in February. At the present time my Head Clerk Mr. Jacques, and deSouza, are the only members of the Office establishment effective. The Vythery Range Office is entirely denuded, and I have neither Draughtsman nor Copyist in the Head Office.

* No. 2,325, dated 4th September 1868.

4. I think I have now said enough to show good cause why an exception should be made in favour of Wynaad, as it would be quite hopeless to expect to get any one on a salary of less than 20 Rupees, and very difficult, from the causes before mentioned, to get passed candidates, the result would be to throw everything into arrears and confusion.

ORDER THEREON, 18th September 1868, No. 2,960.

Under the special circumstances represented in this letter, the Government exempt the members of Captain Kennedy's Office establishment from the operation of the Uncovenanted Service Examination Rules.

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 9th October 1868.

By desire of the Commissioner, I have the honour to forward, herewith, five copies of his Report on the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations held during the year 1867-68.

REPORT from the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 26th September 1868, No. 429.

The following examinations were held during the year 1867-68 :—

(1.) Modified Special Test Examination in July 1867.
(2.) The Special Test Examination in August 1867.
(3.) The General Test Examination in February 1868.

2. The Modified Special Test Examination was the fifth and last of those instituted by G. O., 8th April 1865, No. 766, for the benefit of Officials of long standing in the service It was held on the 25th and 26th July, and resulted in the success of ten out of nineteen candidates. The answers were inferior.

3. Five of these examinations have been held half-yearly, and seventy-five of the candidates have been declared eligible for the post of Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate

4. The Special Test Examination commenced on the 26th August, and lasted seven days. It included for the first time a Test for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts, as laid down in G. O., 11th June 1866, No. 231. The papers set in Evidence and Civil Procedure were the same as those set for the Lower Grade of the Judicial Test, and those in Hindu and Mahomedan Law were the same as those set for the Higher Grade of that Test. The other tests were made applicable to many appointments which had hitherto been exempt from the operation of the rules; candidates for the Higher Grade of the Translation Test were required to pass in two languages instead of one, and officials of seven or eight years' standing were allowed to pass the Salt Test in English or a Vernacular at their option, instead of being required to do so in English. These changes were introduced, in accordance with G. O, 4th June 1867, No. 182.

5. The number of candidates for the Special Test Examination was 2,866, or 1,330 more than in 1866. Of these 876 were candidates for the new Test for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts. The following

statement shows the numbers registered and examined in each Test, and the result as compared with that of the previous two years :—

No.	Tests.	No. registered in 1867.	No. examined in 1867.	No. passed in 1867.	No. passed in 1866.	No. passed in 1865.
1	I A.—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade.	120	99	41	45	97
2	II. A.— Do. Criminal do. ...	330	291	150	109	252
3	I. B.— Do. Civil, Lower Grade ...	46	39	24	48	128
4	II. B.— Do. Criminal, do. ...	648	605	177	205	207
5	III. A.—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade	154	132	45	44	36
6	III. B.— Do. do., Lower Grade ...	235	218	47	182	115
7	IV.— Do. Salt Department ...	19	18	7	7	13
8	V.— Do. Sea Customs Dept. ...	16	15	5	3	11
9	VI.—Account Test	24	23	22	3	8
10	VII. A.—Translation Test, Higher Grade..	4	4	2	4	65
11	VII. B.— Do Lower do. ...	560	529	100	176	75
12	VIII. A.—Precis-writing, Higher do. ...	820	787	297	119	18
13	VIII. B.— Do. Lower do. ...	256	249	38	143	7
14	Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts ...	876	840	121	...	...

6. The per-centage of successful candidates in the principal subjects was as follows :—

Tests.	1865.	1866.	1867.
I. A	76	48	41
II. A	79	42	51
I. B	83	75	61
II. B	79	35	29
III. A	45	40	34
III. B	53	5J	21
VII. B	87	52	18
VIII. A	29	29	37
VIII. B	27	66	15
Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts	...	...	14

7. The severity of the examination in the Law of Evidence, in which all candidates were required to pass and obtain half marks, lowered the per-centage in the Judicial Tests. It should be remarked, however, that, in consideration of the great difficulty of this part of the examination, I made some allowance in the case of men who obtained only two-fifths of full marks, but did well in other subjects. The papers set in the Revenue Regulations and the Orders of the Board of Revenue were harder than usual. The almost universal failure to pass in Translation can only be accounted for on the supposition that every one who has a

smattering of English thinks he can pass, and that as such superficial knowledge extends, the number of unfit candidates increases. The average of marks assigned in this subject was very low. On the other hand, the improvement in the Higher Grade of the Precis-writing Test is most satisfactory, and shows that a sound knowledge of English, and habits of thought, qualifications, which can only be guaged by this part of the Examination, are gaining ground.

8. The following Statement shows the languages in which candidates wrote their answers :—

No	Tests.	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalum.	Canarese.
1	I. A.—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade.	120	...	...	...	...
2	II. A.— Do. Criminal, do. ...	330	...	...	...	...
3	I. B.— Do. Civil, Lower Grade ...	46	...	...	...	...
4	II. B — Do. Criminal, do. .	338	124	159	25	2
5	III. A.—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade	154	...	...	...	...
6	III. B.— Do. do., Lower Grade ...	116	40	70	9	...
7	IV.— Do. Salt Department ...	9	5	5	...	...
8	V.— Do. Sea Customs Dept. ...	16	...	..	...	...
9	VI.— Account Test, ...	24	...	...	...	...
10	VII. A.—Translation Test, Higher Grade..	...	2	1	...	1
11	VII. B.— Do. Lower do. ...	...	216	296	36	12
12	VIII. A.—Precis-writing Test, Higher Grade	820	...	...	...	...
13	VIII. B.— Do. Lower do. .	91	148	15	2	...
14	Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts ..	14	126	671	46	19
	Total...	2,078	661	1,217	118	34

9. The numbers opposite to II B. and III B. confirm the belief that English is gaining ground amongst Natives employed in the Uncovenanted Service.

10. I now subjoin a Statement, such as I was unable to give last year, showing the number of candidates, who, having passed in one or more Tests, completed their qualifications for the different offices in 1867-68 :—

No.	Offices.	Number who completed their qualifications.
1	Principal Sudder Ameen and District Moonsiff and Pleader	11
2	Court Sheristadar	18
3	Deputy Collector and Magistrate	17
4	Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate	34

11. The next Statement shows the result of the examinations from their commencement in declaring candidates eligible for Offices: —

No.	Tests.	Number who passed In 1863.	In 1864.	In 1865.	In 1867.
1	Principal Sudder Ameen, District Moonsiff, and Pleader in Civil and Sessions Courts, Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts and Courts of Small Causes	74	101	144	11
	Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts...	...	...	...	121
2	Court Sheristadar	9	53	105	19
3	Deputy Collector and Magistrate ...	..	8	41	17
4	Sub-Magistrate, 1st Class				56
5	Uncovenanted Assistant and Sheristadar of the Revenue Board Office ...	...	...	...	15
6	Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, Salt Department ...	...	9	13	7
7	Superintendent of Sea Customs ...	...	6	11	5
8	Huzur Sheristadar	...	...	...	3
9, 10	Tahsildar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate, Talook Sheristadar and Deputy Tahsildar, &c.	58	76	122	36
11	Sub-Collector's, Sheristadar and Head Clerk, and Head Assistant's Head Clerk...	...	...	...	4
12	Abkarry Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Madras ...	...	...	...	5
13	Accountant in Accountant-General's Office . ... ; Ditto in the English Department of Collector's Office, drawing a salary of Rupees 50 and upwards.	...	7	8	2
	Ditto in the Board's Office ...	...	...	...	3
14, 15	Accountant, Deputy Accountant, and Book-keeper in the Mint and Assay Offices .. .. ; Accountant, Marine Office ... ; Ditto Sea Custom Office ... ; Ditto Stamp Office .. ; Ditto Office of the Conservator of Forests	..	...	...	2
16	Superintendent and Clerks, Accountant-General's Office	...	...	...	5
	Translators, High Court and Civil and Session Courts	7*	29*	65*	...
17	Interpreters, Court of Small Causes, Madras .. .. ; Ditto Office of the Commissioner of Police ... ; Ditto Police Courts ...	...	...	...	2

* These figures include Translators in Collectors' Offices and in the Office of the Board of Revenue.

NOTE.—The number of those who completed their qualification in 1866, when more than one Test was required has not been ascertained, but was probably nearly the same as in 1867.

No.	Tests.	Number who passed In 1863.	In 1864.	In 1865.	In 1867.
18	Translators, Office of Government ... Ditto Revenue Board ... Ditto Revenue Settlement Office Ditto in Collector's Office ...	...	...	...	100
19	Head Clerk, Office of the Registrar-General of Assurances ... ... English Record-keeper in Collector's Office ... . Head Writer, Civil and Session Courts and Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts Head Clerks, Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	35
20	Appointments in Public Offices for which Precis-writing alone is prescribed as a Test	...	...	25	335

	In 1864.	In 1865.	In 1866.
Number who presented themselves for examination	82	103	186
Number who passed in Law only ...	29	66	28
Number who passed in the Departmental paper only	61	57	133
Number who were pronounced qualified for the position of Police Inspector	29	49	27

12. Twenty candidates for the Police Test, which includes the lower grade of the Judicial Test, and a paper on Departmental subjects, were declared successful. 195 presented themselves for examination.

13. The examination was conducted by the following gentlemen :—

Names.	Subject.
J. R. Kindersley, Esq. ...	Kindersley's Law of Evidence. Law of Contracts.
J. H. Nelson, Esq.	Code of Civil Procedure, Higher Grade. Do. Lower do. Law of Torts. Civil Rules of Practice, Higher and Lower Grades. Goldsmith's Equity. Hindu Law.
F. H. Wilkinson, Esq. ...	Indian Penal Code, Higher Grade. Criminal Procedure Code, do.
F. Brandt, Esq.	Norton's Law of Evidence. Indian Penal Code, Lower Grade.
E. F. Webster, Esq.	Code of Criminal Procedure, Lower Grade.

Names.	Subject.
J. Maskell, Esq.	Mahomedan Law. Criminal Rules of Practice.
J. F. Price, Esq.	Revenue Regulations and Acts, Higher Grade. Do. Lower do. Circular Orders, Board of Revenue. Do. Lower Grade.
S. Vijiaraghavulu Chettyar.	Precis-writing, Higher and Lower Grades. Limitation Act. Stamp Law.
T. Jeyaram Chettyar... ...	Talook and Village Accounts, Higher and Lower Grades. Salt Manual. Budget do. Book-keeping. Stamp Rules. Salt Law.
Mr. W. E. Fox	Law relating to Sea Customs. Sea Customs Manual.
Lieutenant W. F. Wright...	Tamil Translation.
Major T. G. M. Lane ...	Telugu do.
E. Thompson, Esq. ...	Malayalum do.
J. Garrett, Esq.	Canarese do.

14. The Judicial Examiners complain, as might be expected, of the addiction of candidates to sheer "cram," Mr. Nelson observes that the candidates have, almost to a man, endeavoured to commit the text-books to memory rather than understand the contents, and that questions which required a little thought and care evoked most unsatisfactory and often ludicrous answers. Mr. Brandt ascribes an unusually high average of marks in Norton's Law of Evidence, partly to the fact that many questions being in the words of the book gave a clue to the answers, and he considered the Penal Code papers as on the whole good. All the Examiners in Revenue, as well as Law, found the answers given in Vernaculars very bad, and Mr. Brandt remarks that in the Penal Code, Lower Grade, the most faulty papers were those of Police Officers and Constables, and accounts for it by their being self-taught and of an advanced age. Many of their papers, however, showed a good knowledge of the subject.

15. Mr. Price reports that the papers* examined by him were throughout very unsatisfactory, the chief fault of the candidates being extreme carelessness, and their object quantity, and not quality. Comparing

* Revenue Regulations and Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.

NOTE.—The papers in Indian Penal Code, Higher Grade, Criminal Procedure Code, Higher Grade, and Norton's Law of Evidence were set by Mr. C. R. Pelly, who was obliged to leave Madras before the Examination took place.

the different papers, he says: "I may mention that I have been more satisfied with the papers of candidates educated at the Provincial and Presidency Schools than with those of persons educated elsewhere. The candidates from the Combaconum School in particular are remarkable for good style, good handwriting, and absence of mistakes. I could in almost every instance tell from reading the papers that the candidate had received his education at this establishment." He also speaks well of the papers sent in by Inspectors of Police.

16. The General Test Examination was held on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of February at the stations and under the supervision of the Gentlemen named below :—

Station.	Name of Superintendent.	Designation.
Bangalore ...	Mr. C. Waters ...	Principal, Government High School.
	,, P. Staunton ..	
	,, Clapham ...	
	,, E. Marsden ...	
	,, J. Coleman ...	
	V. N. V. Kasavacharry ...	Writer.
Bellary ...	D. Buick, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	W. R. Kershaw, Esq. ... and three Teachers of the Provincial School.	Head Master, Provincial School.
Chetterpore..	R. H. Lyons, Esq. ...	Deputy Collector.
Chicacole ...	Major M. A. Worsop ...	Staff Corps.
	Appiah ...	Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School, Chicacole.
Cuddapah ...	E. N. Overbury, Esq. ..	Assistant Collector.
	M. R. Taylor, Esq. ...	Head Master of the Zillah School.
Chittoor ...	A. Tagg, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	F. E. Gibson, Esq. ...	Do.
	C. Tiruvengada Naidu ...	Head Master, Zillah School.
Cuddalore ...	R. Rice, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	E. C. Perrett, Esq. .. and 5 Assistant Masters of the Zillah School.	Head Master, Zillah School.
Coimbatore.	C. A. Galton, Esq. ...	Acting Head Assistant Collector.
	T. Weir, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	E. Hewetson, Esq. ...	Deputy Collector.
	Kachapeshwaraiya ...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
Combaconum	C. A. Bird, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	W. A. Porter, Esq. ...	Head Master, Provincial School.
Calicut ...	W. P. Austin, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	S. Rungachari ...	Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Malabar.
	N. Sarrootham ...	2nd Master, Provincial School, Calicut.
	N. Mooroogesa Mudaliar...	3rd do. do.
Cannanore ...	Mr. J. Small ...	Assistant Master, Normal School, Cannanore.
	,, J. P. Lewis ...	Do. do. do.

Station.	Name of Superintendent.	Designation.
Cochin ...	A. F. Sealy, Esq	
	Rev. W. Arthur Lees ...	Chaplain.
	J. S. Vernede, Esq. ...	
Kurnool ...	E. Turner, Esq.	Assistant Collector.
	Ramaswami Naick ...	
Masulipatam	H. Newman, Esq... ...	Do.
	T. Pattabbi Ramayya ...	
	C. Ananda Rau	
Madras ...	Two Assistant Collectors.	
	The Principal and three of the Professors and six Masters of the College.	
	The Principal and four of the Masters of the Normal School.	
	The Rev. Mr. Burgess, the Principal, and two Assistant Masters of the Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapettah.	
	Mr. Lovery, the Principal, and two Assistant Masters of Pacheappa's Institution.	
	Mr. E. Pears, the Principal, and two Assistant Masters of the Gospel Society's School, Vepery, and seven Officers from other Departments.	
Madura ...	H. LeFanu, Esq.	Assistant Collector.
	Mr. Phillips	Zillah Schoolmaster.
	and Assistant Masters.	
Mangalore ...	F. E. Hall, Esq.	Assistant Collector.
	Mr. J. Ball	Deputy Collector.
	" Watson	Master of the Provincial School.
Nellore ...	C. J. Knox, Esq.	Assistant Collector.
	Rev. A. Venkataramayya	Head Master, F. C. M. School.
	C. Kotaya	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
Ootacamund.	H. P. Gordon, Esq. ...	Special Assistant Collector.
	Mr. T. S. Davis	Head Clerk, Demarcation Department.
Palamcottah..	J. Wallace, Esq.	Assistant Collector.
	S. R. Locke, Esq.	Deputy Collector.
	Mr. Streneyas Pillay ...	Principal Sudder Ameen.
Penang ...	Conductor J. Tate	In charge of the Ordnance Department.
Rajahmundry.	H. F. Grahame, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	C. L. B. Cumming, Esq. ...	Do.
	and eight Assist. Masters of the Zillah School.	

Station.	Name of Superintendent.	Designation.
Salem	G. D. Irvine, Esq.	Assistant Collector.
	J. Small Esq.	Head Master, Zillah School.
Tranquebar...	G. A. Parker, Esq.... ...	Assistant Collector.
	F. E. Elliott, Esq.	Acting Civil Judge.
	A. Sami Iyer	Head Clerk, Head Assistant Collector's Office.
Tanjore ...	G. Lee Morris, Esq. ...	Collector.
	J. Marsh, Esq.	Head Master, Gospel Society's School.
	E. J. Ricketts, Esq. ...	Deputy Collector.
Trichinopoly.	C. W. W. Martin, Esq. ...	Assistant Collector.
	Mr. Pope	
	„ J. T. Margoschis ...	Head Master, Gospel Society's School.
	„ D. Seshaya	Head Master, Normal School.
Trevandrum.	Captain W. Hay	Staff Corps.
	Rev. W. S. Trotman ...	Chaplain.
	J. Bensley, Esq.	Head Master of his Highness the Rajah's High School, Trevandrum.
Vizagapatam.	J. Moss, Esq.	Head Master, Normal School.
	Mr. T. W. Howell	
	„ G. N. Singara Chary...	
	„ G. A. Vedanta Chary	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
Secunderabad	K. Appadu	
	Major G. A. Walker ...	Assistant Commissary-General.
	Captain J. K. Clubley ...	Staff Corps.

17. The following list gives the names of the Examiners in the different subjects:—

Name of Examiner.	Language.	Subject.
C. E. Gover, Esq.	English ...	Handwriting.
Rev. T Bliss	Do.	Dictation and Spelling.
Rev. A. Burgess	Do.	Grammar.
G. Duncan, Esq.	Do.	Arithmetic.
F. S. Evans, Esq.	Do.	History.
Rev. W. Welsh	Do.	Geography.
W. Joyes, Esq....	Tamil. ...	Arithmetic and Geography.
Rev. H. Bower...	Do.	Handwriting and History.
G. P. Savundranayagum Pillai	Do.	Grammar, Misspelling, and Dictation.
Major T. G. M. Lane ...	Telugu. ...	Grammar, Dictation, and Misspelling.
V. Kristnama Chari ...	Do.	Handwriting, History, Geography, and Arithmetic.
L. Garthwaite, Esq.... ...	Malayalum...	All subjects.
J. Garrett, Esq.	Canarese. ...	Do.

18. A table in the Appendix shows the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed in each district. An Abstract for the whole Presidency is subjoined :—

Number of Candidates Registered.				Number of Candidates Examined.				Number of Candidates Passed.*			
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
2,162	598	694	3,354	1,954	559	647	3,159	175	212	345	732

19. The successful candidates have been classified :—

(1.) As to the districts in which they were examined—

District.	Number of passed Candidates.
Bangalore	38
Bellary	14
Coimbatore	54
Cuddapah	19
Ganjam	16
Godavery	45
Kistna	24
Kurnool	2
Madras	155
Mudura	33
Malabar	30
Nellore	17
North Arcot	52
Salem	29
South Arcot	27
South Canara	20
Tanjore	35
Tinnevelly	42
Trichinopoly	46
Vizagapatam	23
Travancore	8
Penang	1
Secunderabad	2
Total ...	732

(2.) As to the agency by which they were instructed—

Instructing Agency.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government Schools	81	72	161	314
Schools receiving Grants-in-aid	64	56	99	219
Other Schools	24	48	26	98
Private Tuition	6	36	59	101
Total...	175	212	345	732

(3.) As to race—

Race.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Europeans and East Indians ...	1	42	2	45
Hindus	174	168	342	684
Mahomedans	...	2	1	3
Total...	175	212	345	732

(4.) As to the Vernacular languages in which they passed—

In Telugu 131
In Tamil 343
In Malayalum 17
In Canarese 21

20. The number registered and examined was greater than in any previous year, but the per-centage of success was lower than it has ever been, except in 1865. I attribute this partly to the increased severity of the examination in Handwriting, Spelling and Dictation, and partly to the increasing eagerness which is shown to use this examination, not only as a key to the Uncovenanted Service, but as a touch-stone of ordinary education. With the increasing numbers which present themselves every year, there is an increasing proportion of youths, whose mere smattering of knowledge gives but little chance of passing, but this is an evil which will be diminished by time and the progress of education, whilst the advantage which the institution presents of offering a standard by which the less ambitious schools may compare themselves and be stimulated to greater efforts will remain.

Handwriting.—In the part of the examination which relates to handwriting an important change was made. The minimum was raised from twenty-five in a hundred to forty, and, in Vernaculars as well as in English, candidates were required to write with extreme plainness and separate their words. As might

Per-centage of Failures.	
English	58
Telugu	58
Tamil ...	45
Malayalum ...	52
Canarese ...	58

be expected, the per-centage of failures was higher than it has been before, but the improvement which resulted from the change of system, which was made known long before hand, in Tamil, Telugu, and Canarese, was very gratifying. V. Krishnamah Chari, who has given special attention to this subject, expresses himself surprised and pleased at the great improvement in the style of Telugu papers which has already been produced. The Rev. Mr. Bower considered the Tamil writing very good, but the other Examiners do not regard it so favourably. Many of the Malayalum candidates, Mr. Garthwaite reports, seem to be unaware, or careless of the change which had been introduced.

English	25
Telugu	55
Tamil	24
Malayalum	59
Canarese	57

22. The system of valuing papers in Dictation and Spelling was modified, so as to secure fair orthography from all successful candidates. The rules previously given for deducting marks were made less stringent, and more was left to the discretion of the Examiners. The per-centage of failures accordingly increased; but, compared with the previous year, the result of the examination was satisfactory. In English there was a great improvement.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.	
English	59
Telugu	85
Tamil	52
Malayalum	53
Canarese	24
ARITHMETIC.	
English	55
Telugu	70
Tamil	53
Malayalum	69
Canarese	74

23. The greater part of the unsuccessful candidates failed, as might be expected, in Grammar and Composition and in Arithmetic. The result of this part of the test was decidedly unfavourable. The marked advance in the latter subject, observable in 1867, has not been so permanent as I hoped. The paper was a very fair one.

HISTORY.	
English	18
Telugu	36
Tamil	13
Malayalum	25
Canarese	17
GEOGRAPHY.	
English	17
Telugu	28
Tamil	30
Malayalum	61
Canarese	28

24. *History and Geography.*—The results in History are favourable, and in Geography unfavourable, but this is partly attributable to the easiness of the History paper. The minimum in these subjects is so low, that candidates pay little or no attention to it. I think the time has now come when it may be raised from $\frac{12}{100}$ to one-fifth, and I propose to do this at the next examination.

25. During the year under review, the system of Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, viewed as a Government Institution for supplying candidates qualified by previous mental cultivation for public employment as far as it can be tested by examination, has continued to be successful. Viewed as a test of education, it shows neither an advance nor a retrogression.

26. A complete Statement of Receipts and Disbursements is given in Appendix D. The Abstract given in the margin shows that (excluding the Secretary's salary) the expenses connected with examinations left a surplus of Rupees 6,455, which was reduced to Rupees 1,005 by the purchase of furniture.

Receipts.	Rs.
General Test...	16,812
Special Test ...	20,124
Total ..	36,936

Disbursements.	Rs.
General Test ...	10,974
Special Test ...	15,671
Office Establishment ...	3,836
Furniture ...	5,450
	35,931
Secretary's salary	3,000
	38,931

APPEN

List of Registered Candidates

Station.	Total No. of Candidates.	I. A. Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade.	II. A. Judicial Test, Criminal, Higher Grade	III. A. Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade	I. B. Judicial Test, Civil, Lower Grade.
		English.	English.	English.	English.
Bangalore	58	4	18	8	8
Bellary	74	2	7	15	...
Calicut	137	8	10	8	2
Chetterpore	26	2	3	2	2
Chicacole	18	...	8	...	...
Chittoor	120	5	15	12	2
Coimbatore	155	3	12	9	8
Combaconum	179	4	11	1	2
Cuddalore	119	7	12	9	...
Cuddapah	93	1	10	8	...
Kurnool	74	1	4	3	...
Madras	426	23	72	23	7
Madura	138	7	17	4	3
Mangalore	53	3	10	4	...
Masulipatam...	73	1	7	6	2
Negapatam	142	5	4	2	1
Nellore	104	4	15	5	...
Ootacamund...	11	4	5	1	...
Palamcottah...	179	13	19	5	1
Rajahmundry	161	6	19	11	1
Salem	117	7	19	12	1
Secunderabad	1	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	195	2	8	6	3
Tellicherry	38	3	5	...	2
Trichinopoly...	82	4	18	9	5
Trevandrum...	36	3	4	...	1
Vizagapatam	72	4	13	6	...
Total...	2,876	120	330	154	46

DIX A.

for the Special Test Examination.

II. B. Judicial Test, Criminal, Lower Grade.					III. B. Revenue Test, General, Lower Grade.				IV. Revenue Test, Salt Department.			V. Revenue Test, Sea Customs Department.
English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalum.	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	English.
13	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	15	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	20	...	3	...	...	8	...	...	...	3
5	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	9	10	...	...	10	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	20	...	...	7	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	14	...	...	9	...	8	...	...	...	3	...
17	...	18	...	...	4	...	9	...	2	...	1	...
13	17	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	14	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	5	26	...	...	15	2	10	...	3	...	3	...
21	...	7	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	11	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	2
9	...	11	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	2
13	17	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	1	1	1	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	13	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	1
19	20	...	...	...	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	2
19	...	17	...	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
18	...	17	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	2
7	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
18	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	2
338	124	159	25	2	116	40	79	9	9	5	5	16

A.—(Continued.)

List of Registered Candidates

Station.	VI. Account Test.	VII. A. Translation Test, Higher Grade.		VII. B. Translation Test, Lower Grade.			
	English.	Telugu & Canarese.	Telugu & Tamil.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalum.	Canarese.
Bangalore	...	1	...	3	7	...	6
Bellary	...	...	...	17	...	...	1
Calicut	...	...	...	...	1	23	...
Chetterpore	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Chicacole	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Chittoor	1	...	...	11	6	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	1	22	...	...
Combaconum ...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	1	15	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	22	1	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	14	1	...	...
Madras	20	...	1	34	84	1	...
Madura	...	...	...	1	33	...	...
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Masulipatam... ...	1	...	...	19	...	...	...
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Nellore	1	...	...	25	3	...	...
Ootacamund... ...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
Palamcottah... ...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...
Rajahmundry ...	...	...	...	39	1	...	...
Salem	1	...	...	...	28	...	...
Secunderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	1	1	21	...	...
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Trichinopoly... ...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
Trevandrum	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Vizagapatam... ...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
Total...	24	2	2	216	296	36	12

A.—(*Concluded.*)

for the Special Test Examination.

VIII. A. Precis-Writing, Higher Grade.	VIII. B. Precis-Writing, Lower Grade.				Pleader in District Moonsiff's Court.				
English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	Canarese.
18	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
30	10	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
20	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	40	...
11	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
29	7	11	...	...	...	12	27	...	...
27	...	18	...	...	3	...	41	1	...
21	...	15	...	...	...	...	121	...	...
30	...	18	...	...	3	...	30	...	...
26	18	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
16	9	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
242	5	20	...	...	1	9	31	...	...
38	...	8	...	...	...	...	54	...	...
16	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	19
21	7	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
20	...	12	...	...	...	...	87	...	...
32	13	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	...	12	...	...	2	...	91	...	...
49	12	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
37	...	12	...	...	2	...	18	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	20	...	...	...	...	112	...	...
14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...
25	...	5	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	24	1	...
27	9	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
820	91	148	15	2	14	126	671	46	19

APPEN

Particulars relating to the

Station.	I. A. Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade. Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	II. A. Judicial Test, Criminal, Higher Grade. Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	III. A. Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade. Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.
Bangalore	4	4	...	4	13	13	7	6	3	3	2	1
Bellary	2	2	1	1	7	5	2	3	15	10	3	7
Calicut	3	2	1	1	10	8	5	3	3	2	1	1
Chetterpore	2	1	...	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Chicacole	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	5	4	4	...	15	14	8	6	12	12	4	8
Coimbatore	3	3	2	1	12	11	6	5	9	8	2	6
Combaconum	4	4	2	2	11	9	2	7	1	1	1	...
Cuddalore	7	6	2	4	12	11	9	2	9	7	1	6
Cuddapah	1	1	...	1	10	8	4	4	3	1	...	1
Kurnool	1	1	1	...	4	4	1	3	3	2	1	1
Madras	23	18	10	8	72	67	29	38	23	20	3	17
Madura	7	7	...	7	17	16	6	10	4	4	1	3
Mangalore	3	1	...	1	10	10	6	4	4	3	1	2
Masulipatam	1	1	1	...	7	5	4	1	6	5	4	1
Negapatam	5	5	2	3	4	3	3	...	2	2	2	...
Nellore	4	4	2	2	15	14	9	5	5	5	2	3
Ootacamund	4	4	1	3	5	4	2	2	1	1	...	1
Palamcottah	13	9	3	6	19	15	10	5	5	4	...	4
Rajahmundry	6	5	1	4	19	16	8	8	11	10	3	7
Salem	7	4	2	2	19	14	6	8	12	10	6	4
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	2	2	1	1	8	8	4	4	6	6	3	3
Tellicherry	2	2	...	2	5	5	2	3	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	4	3	1	2	13	11	7	4	9	9	3	6
Trevandrum	3	3	1	2	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	4	3	3	...	13	11	5	6	6	5	1	4
Total ...	120	99	41	58	330	291	150	141	154	132	45	87

* Nine of these Candidates went up for the Higher Grade.
† Thirty-three do. do. do.

DIX B.

Special Test Examination.

I. B. Judicial Test, Civil, Lower Grade.				II. B. Judicial Test, Criminal, Lower Grade.				Remarks.
Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	
8	7	(a)1	7	16	16	(b)9	9	(a) This Candidate went up for the H Grade, but was found qualified only for the Lower Grade. (b) 2 of these went up for H. G. do.
...	...	(a)1	...	24	22	(b)6	17	(a) This Candidate do. do. (b) 1 of these do. do.
2	2	1	1	42	39	(b)17	23	(b) 1 of these do. do.
2	1	1	...	7	6	1	5	
...	...	...	...	6	6	2	4	
2	2	1	1	38	36	(b)10	28	(b) 2 of these do. do.
3	2	2	...	36	33	(b)12	24	(b) 3 of these do. do.
2	2	1	1	22	22	4	18	
...	...	....	...	35	32	(b)7	27	(b) 2 of these do. do.
...	...	...	...	30	29	5	24	
...	...	...	...	19	19	(b)3	17	(b) 1 of these do. do.
7	6	(a)5	4	98	94	(b)31	74	(a) 3 of these do. do. (b) 11 of these do. do.
3	3	(a)3	2	28	26	(b)10	17	(a) 2 of these do. do. (b) 1 of these do. do.
...	...	...	...	4	4	1	3	
2	2	2	...	28	20	(b)5	16	(b) 1 of these do. do.
1	1	...		20	20	3	17	
...	...	(a)1	...	30	26	(b)4	23	(a) This Candidate do. do. (b) 1 of these do. do.
...	...	...	...	2	2	(b)1	2	(b) This do. do.
1	1	...	1	19	17	5	12	
1	1	...	1	39	36	(b)11	28	(b) 3 of these do. do.
1	1	...	1	36	36	(b)10	29	(b) 3 of these do. do.
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
3	2	2	...	30	27	11	16	
2	2	...	2	12	11	4	7	
5	4	(a)3	2	17	14	4	10	(a) 1 of these do. do.
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	13	11	(b)1	11	(b) This Candidate do. do.
46	39	*24	24	648	605	†177	461	

but were found qualified for the lower Grade only.
do. do.

B.—(Continued.)

Particulars relating to the

Station.	III. B. Revenue Test, General, Lower Grade.				IV. Revenue Test, Salt Department.				V. Revenue Test, Sea Customs Dept.			
	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.
Bangalore...	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	4	2	(a)2	2	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Calicut	11	10	(b)1	10	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2
Chetterpore	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Chicacole	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	15	13	(c)3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C oimbatore	16	15	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combaconum	17	15	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore...	13	13	(d)4	12	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Kurnool	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	27	27	(e)1	27	6	5	1	4	...	...	...	...
Madura	12	11	(f)4	10	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	...	...	(g)1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Masulipatam	7	6	(h)1	6	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	...
Negapatam	9	9	(i)2	8	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Nellore	15	14	(j)1	14	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund	...	...	(k)1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah	10	9	(l)4	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Rajahmundry	21	20	(m)4	20	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
Salem	15	12	(n)3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	13	13	(o)5	10	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
Tellicherry	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Trichinopoly	6	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trevandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	2	2	...	2	4	4	1	3	2	2	...	2
Total...	235	218	*47	200	19	18	7	11	16	15	5	10

* Twenty-nine of these Candidates went up for the Higher Grade, but were found

B.—(Continued.)

Special Test Examination.

VI. Account Test.				VII. A. Translation Test, Higher Grade.				Remarks.
Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) These Candidates went up for the Higher Grade, but were found qualified only for the Lower Grade
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) This Candidate do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 5 of these do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 3 of these do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	19	18	1	1	1	...	1	(e) This Candidate do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f) 3 of these do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g) This Candidate do. do.
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	(h) This Candidate do. do.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	(i) 1 of these do. do.
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	(j) This Candidate do. do.
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	(k) This do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(l) 2 of these do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(m) These do. do.
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	(n) 1 of these do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	(o) 2 of these do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	23	22	1	4	4	2	2	

qualified for the Lower Grade only.

B.—(*Continued.*)

Particulars relating to the

Station.	VII. B. Translation Test, Lower Grade.				VIII. A. Precis-Writing, Higher Grade.			
	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.
Bangalore	16	13	5	8	18	17	10	7
Bellary	18	16	2	14	30	29	9	20
Calicut	24	23	14	9	20	20	7	13
Chetterpore	6	5	1	4	11	10	6	4
Chicacole	3	3	1	2	2	2	...	2
Chittoor	17	15	2	13	29	29	14	15
Coimbatore	23	20	2	18	27	25	7	18
Combaconum	14	13	2	11	21	21	5	16
Cuddalore	16	16	2	14	30	30	11	19
Cuddapah	23	22	7	15	26	23	10	13
Kurnool	15	15	2	13	16	16	3	13
Madras	119	116	19	97	242	234	98	136
Madura	34	34	3	31	38	38	9	29
Mangalore	5	4	...	4	16	15	7	8
Masulipatam	19	17	3	14	21	19	7	12
Negapatam	8	7	1	6	20	19	3	16
Nellore	28	26	5	21	32	31	12	19
Ootacamund	3	2	1	1	4	3	2	1
Palamcottah	31	30	...	30	34	30	15	15
Rajahmundry	40	39	8	31	49	47	15	32
Salem	23	21	4	17	37	35	15	20
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Tanjore	22	21	4	17	28	26	8	18
Tellicherry	10	9	2	7	14	13	1	12
Trichinopoly	22	21	5	16	25	25	8	17
Trevandrum	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	2
Vizagapatam	19	19	5	14	27	27	15	12
Total...	560	529	100	429	820	787	297	490

B.—(Concluded.)

Special Test Examination.

VIII. B. Precis-Writing, Lower Grade.				Pleader in District Moonsiff's Court.				Remarks.
Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	
2	2	1	1	11	11	4	7	
10	9	1	8	6	6	1	5	
14	13	4	9	40	40	(a)3	38	(a)1 of these went up for I. A. Test, but was found qualified only as Pleader in District Moonsiff's Court.
1	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	
...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	
18	17	3	14	39	39	5	34	
13	13	1	12	45	44	5	39	
15	15	1	14	121	120	19	101	
18	18	3	15	33	31	5	26	
18	18	2	16	27	27	4	23	
9	9	...	9	15	9	...	9	
25	25	4	21	41	37	(b)6	32	(b) 1 of these do do.
8	8	...	8	54	50	6	46	
2	2	...	2	20	17	1	16	
7	7	1	6	10	7	2	5	
12	12	...	12	87	84	(c)15	71	(c) 2 of these do. do.
13	12	...	12	12	12	(d)5	8	(d) 1 of these do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	12	...	12	93	90	(e)11	81	(e) 2 of these do. do.
12	11	2	9	27	26	3	23	
12	11	2	9	20	19	1	18	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	20	5	15	112	110	16	94	
1	1	...	1	4	4	1	3	
5	4	3	1	24	23	4	19	
...	...	...	...	27	26	3	23	
9	9	5	4	3	3	...	3	
256	249	38	211	876	840	121	728	

APPEN

Statement showing the number of Candidates who registered their names for

and number

Station.	Number of registered Candidates.				Number of Candidates examined.			
	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Bangalore	104	42	35	181	91	38	35	164
Bellary	60	8	6	74	58	7	6	[illegible]1
Chetterpore	31	7	8	46	31	6	8	45
Chicacole	14	1	24	39	13	......	24	37
Cuddapah	81	7	40	128	73	6	33	112
Chittoor	94	17	28	139	91	15	28	134
Cuddalore	81	15	37	133	77	14	33	124
Coimbatore	96	14	42	152	89	14	40	143
Combaconum	38	......	7	45	38	......	7	45
Calicut	57	7	51	115	56	6	46	108
Cannanore	52	7	22	81	50	7	21	78
Cochin	3	2	3	8	3	2	3	8
Kurnool	23	3	23	49	23	3	14	40
Masulipatam	62	6	18	86	58	5	17	80
Madras	475	348	20	843	460	330	18	808
Madura	76	6	49	131	75	5	46	126
Mangalore	46	6	17	69	42	5	16	63
Nellore	55	9	40	104	52	8	37	97
Ootacamund	2	19	6	27	2	18	6	26
Palamcottah	95	4	65	164	91	4	63	158
Penang	......	1	......	1	......	1	......	1
Rajahmundry	153	5	47	205	147	5	44	196
Salem	77	11	25	113	71	8	24	103
Secunderabad	2	10	......	12	2	10	......	12
Tranquebar	16	1	4	21	13	1	4	17
Tanjore	81	7	26	114	70	7	25	102
Trichinopoly	109	12	27	148	105	12	26	143
Trevandrum	8	17	......	25	7	16	......	23
Vizagapatam	71	6	24	101	66	6	......	95
Total...	2,062	598	694	3,354	1,954	559	647	3,159

DIX C.

the General Test Examination in each District, the number who attended, who passed.

Number of Candidates passed.				Remarks.
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	
9	(a)20	(b)9	38	(a) 9 of these Candidates went up for the *Anglo-Vernacular* Branch, but have been successful only in English. (b) 7 do. do. in Vernacular.
5	(a)7	(b)2	14	(a) 6 of these do. do. in English. (b) These do. do. in Vernacular.
5	(a)2	(b)2	9	(a) 1 of these do. do. in English. (b) These do. do. in Vernacular.
1	(a)2	(b)4	7	(a) These do. do. in English. (b) 1 of these do. do. in Vernacular.
12	(a)2	(b)5	19	(a) 1 of these do. do. in English. (b) 3 of these do. do. in Vernacular.
16	(a)7	(b)29	52	(a) 4 of these do. do. in English. (b) 22 of these do. do. in Vernacular.
7	(a)6	(b)14	27	(a) 4 of these do. do. in English. (b) 11 of these do. do. in Vernacular
8	(a)11	(b)23	42	(a) 5 of these do. do. in English. (b) 13 of these do. do. in Vernacular.
1	(a)1	(b)12	14	(a) This do. do. in English. (b) 11 of these do. do. in Vernacular.
2	(a)10	(b)2	14	(a) 8 of these do. do. in English. (b) 1 of these do. do. in Vernacular.
6	(a)4	(b)6	16	(a) 2 of these do. do. in English. (b) 5 of these do. do. in Vernacular.
1	(a)2	...	3	(a) 1 of these do. do. in English.
...	(a)2	...	2	(a) 1 of these do. do. in English.
7	(a)9	(b)8	24	(a) These do. do. in English. (b) 4 of these do. do. in Vernacular.
29	(a)75	(b)51	155	(a) 36 of these do. do. in English. (b) 47 of these do. do. in Vernacular
4	1	(b)28	33	(b) 18 of these do. do. in Vernacular.
7	(a)8	(b)5	20	(a) 6 of these do. do. in English. (b) These do. do. in Vernacular.
6	3	(b)8	17	(b) 5 of these do. do. in Vernacular.
...	11	(b)1	12	(b) This do. do. in Vernacular.
6	(a)1	(b)35	42	(a) This do. do. in English. (b) 26 of these do. do. in Vernacular.
...	1	...	1	
14	(a)6	(b)25	45	(a) These do. do. in English. (b) 21 of these do. do. in Vernacular.
5	(a)3	(b)21	29	(a) 2 of these do. do. in English. (b) 15 of these do. do. in Vernacular.
...	2	...	2	
2	...	(b)1	3	(b) This do. do. in Vernacular.
5	(a)3	(b)10	18	(a) 1 of these do. do. in English. (b) 6 of these do. do. in Vernacular.
6	(a)6	(b)34	46	(a) 5 of these do. do. in English. (b) 25 of these do. do. in Vernacular.
...	(a)5	...	5	(a) 1 of these do. do. in English.
11	(a)2	(b)10	23	(a) 2 of these do. do. in English. (b) 6 of these do. do. in Vernacular.
175	212	345	732	

APPEN

Statement of Account in connection with the Commission

Receipts.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To amount of fees collected from Candidates for the Special Test Examination, held in August 1867	16,812 0 0	
To do. collected from Candidates for the General Test Examination, held in February 1868	20,124 0 0	36,936 0 0
	Total ...	36,936 0 0

DIX D.

during the official year 1867-68.

Disbursements.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salary of the Secretary ...	3,000	0	0			
Cost of Office Establishment ...	3,587	4	0			
Office Contingencies ...	248	14	3			
				6,836	2	3
To the undermentioned stipends of Examiners connected with the General Test Examination held in February 1867, as sanctioned in G. O. 10th April and 16th May 1867, Nos. 110 and 146 :—						
Two Examiners in English at 600 Rupees each ...	1,200	0	0			
Five do. in do. at 550 „ each ...	2,750	0	0			
Three do. in Tamil at 600 „ each ...	1,800	0	0			
One do. in Telugu at ...	650	0	0			
One do. in do. at ...	600	0	0			
One do. in Malayalum at ...	550	0	0			
One do. in Canarese ...	450	0	0			
				8,000	0	0
To the undermentioned stipends of Examiners connected with the Special Test Examination held in August 1867, as sanctioned in G. O. 9th October 1867, No. 320, and 5th February 1868, No. 45 :—						
One Examiner in Kindersley's Law of Evidence and Law of Contracts ...	3,059	0	0			
One do in Code of Civil Procedure, Higher and Lower Grades, Law of Torts, Civil Rules of Practice, Higher and Lower Grades, Goldsmith's Equity and Hindu Law ...	2,470	0	0			
One do. in Indian Penal Code, Higher Grade, and Criminal Procedure Code, Higher Grade ...	588	0	0			
One do. in Norton's Law of Evidence and Penal Code, Lower Grade ...	1,345	0	0			
One do. in Code of Criminal Procedure, Lower Grade ...	998	0	0			
One do. in Mahomedan Law and Criminal Rules of Practice ...	1,636	0	0			
One do. in Revenue Regulations and Acts, Higher and Lower Grades, and Circular Orders, Board of Revenue, Higher and Lower Grades ...	988	0	0			
One do. in Precis-writing, Higher and Lower Grades, Limitation Act and Stamp Law ...	1,318	0	0			
One do. in Talook and Village Accounts, Higher and Lower Grades, in Salt Manual, Budget Manual, Book-keeping, Stamp Rules and Salt Law ...	766	0	0			
One do. in Law relating to Sea Customs and Sea Customs Manual ...	118	0	0			
One do. in Tamil Translation ...	792	0	0			
One do. in Telugu do. ...	636	0	0			
One do. in Malayalum do. ...	274	0	0			
One do. in Canarese do. ...	230	0	0			
				14,218	0	0
To Contingent expenses incurred in connection with the above Special Test Examination, as sanctioned in G. O. 5th November 1867, No. 344 ...	1,453	2	2	1,453	2	2
To Contingent expenses incurred in connection with the General Test Examination held in February 1868, as sanctioned in G. O. 24th March 1868, No. 105 ...	2,974	7	10	2,974	7	10
To Purchase of articles of furniture required for the purposes of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations in the Districts and at the Presidency, as sanctioned in G. O. 26th March 1868, No. 100 ...	5,450	0	0	5,450	0	0
Total ...				38,931	12	3

ORDER THEREON, 5th November 1868, No. 372.

With the letter above recorded, the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations submits his Report on the examinations held during the year 1867-68, viz., the Modified Special Test Examination in July 1867, the Special Test Examination in August 1867, and the General Test Examination in February 1868.

2. The result of the first mentioned examination is shown to be ten successful candidates out of nineteen who presented themselves, the answers being considered inferior. The total number of candidates for the second examination was 2,866 or 1,330 more than in 1866. Of these 876 were candidates for the new Test for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts. The low per-centage in the Judicial Tests is attributed to the severity of the examination in the Law of Evidence. In Translation, the examination was pronounced almost a universal failure, and this unsatisfactory result is accounted for on the supposition that every one, who has a smattering of English, thinks he can pass. The Commissioner observes that, as such superficial knowledge extends, the number of unfit candidates increases. The result of the Higher Grade of the Precis is stated to be satisfactory, and the Government concur in the opinion expressed that the improvement shows that a sound knowledge of English and habits of thought are gaining ground. The languages in which the candidates passed the Tests, given in the margin, confirm this opinion.

Arts.	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalum	Canarese.
B. II.—Criminal Lower Grade.	338	124	159	25	2
B. III.—Revenue do.	116	40	70	9	...

3. Twenty candidates were pronounced qualified for the Police Test, which included the lower grade of the Judicial Test, and a paper on departmental subjects. The total number of candidates who presented themselves for examination was 195.

4. It is observed that, in the opinion of the Judicial Examiners, the candidates in their answers generally relied on their memory, and did not appear to have comprehended the contents of text-books. Mr. Brandt ascribes the unusually high average of marks in Norton's Law of Evidence, partly to the fact that many questions, being in the words of the book, gave a clue to the answers. The Vernacular papers in Law, as well as in Revenue, are considered discreditable. While it is remarked that the most faulty papers in the Penal Code were those of Police Officers and Constables, on the other hand it is stated that many of these papers showed a good knowledge of the subject, and were by men self-taught and of advanced age. The Examiner in the Revenue Regulations and in the Orders of the Board of Revenue notices the superiority of the papers of candidates educated at the Provincial and Presidency Schools. The excellence of the education given at the

Combaconum School was very remarkable. Mr. Price says "the candidates from the Combaconum School, in particular, are remarkble for good style, good handwriting, and absence of mistakes; I could in almost every instance tell from reading the papers that the candidate had received his education at this establishment." The Commissioner remarks that the papers set in the Revenue Regulations and Orders of the Board of Revenue were harder than usual.

5. The number of candidates who passed the General Test in all districts is 732. Of this number, 155 passed from Madras, being more than one-half of the number (54) of candidates passed from the Coimbatore District, which stands second in the classification. Though the number registered and examined was greater than in any previous year, yet the per-centage of success was lower than it has ever been, except in 1865. This failure is attributed to the increased severity of the examination in handwriting, spelling, and dictation, and partly to the increasing eagerness which is shown to use this examination, not only as a key to the Uncovenanted Service, but as a touch-stone of ordinary education. The Telugu and Tamil Examiners report favourably of the handwriting of the candidates. The result of the examination in dictation and spelling in all languages is considered satisfactory.

6. The Government concur with the Commissioner in thinking that, during the year under review, the system of Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, viewed as a Government institution for supplying candidates qualified by previous mental cultivation for public employment, as far as it can be tested by examination, has continued to be successful. Viewed as a test of education, it shows neither an advance nor a retrogression.

7. The proposal to raise the minimum in Histoiy and Geography to one-fifth at the next examination, is approved.

8. The statement of receipts and disbursements shows that Rupees 36,936 were realized by fees, and that the expenses (excluding the Secretary's salary) connected with examinations left a balance of Rupees 6,455, which was reduced to Rupees 1,005, by the purchase of furniture.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,

Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Acting Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 7th December 1868, No. 6841-2244.

General Department.

I have the honour to request the sanction of Government for the establishment of a small fee—I would propose 3 rupees—to be paid by candidates for the Police Inspector's Text Examination.

2. Some such restriction is required to limit the number of candidates to those who have carefully prepared for the examination, and so reduce the labour of the officers who examine the papers.

3. Hitherto the proportion of candidates, who pass to the total number examined, has been unduly small. I think that the establishment of a small fee would operate well in all ways. At present, the short visit to the chief town of the district may sometimes induce an unqualified candidate to appear, and the practice of "trying one's luck," year after year, until at last a pass is somehow obtained, indicates slip-shod study, which must result in imperfect knowledge. The necessity of paying a fee would stimulate diligence.

Referred for the report of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, (Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
9th December 1868. *Chief Secretary.*

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 18th January 1869, No. 40.

With reference to the letter of the Acting Inspector-General of Police, dated 7th ultimo, referred to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations for report, I have the honour to state, by direction of the Commissioner, that he quite agrees with Major Hearn, in thinking that the establishment of a small fee to be paid by candidates for the Police Inspector's Test "would operate well in all ways," and, besides the reasons adduced by that officer for imposing a fee, the Commissioner would add financial considerations. At present, the cost of translating the test papers, and examining the answers of the Police candidates, is heavy, and is unduly increasing. The Commissioner would recommend the imposition of a fee of *four* rupees on each candidate for the Inspectors' Test, the usual fee charged in other cases, and rather under than over the cost to the Commission of each Police candidate's examination.

ORDER THEREON, 28th January 1869, No. 142.

Concurring in the views expressed by the Acting Inspector-General of Police, and the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, His Excellency the Governor in Council sanctions the imposition of a fee of four (4) rupees on each candidate for the Police Inspectors' Text Examination.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

Papers relating to the Special Test Examinations of 1868.

NOTIFICATION.

The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations notifies that the next annual Examination in the subjects prescribed for Special Tests under the Revised Rules published under date the 3rd January and 27th June 1866, and 22nd January and 7th June 1867, will be held on the 24th and six following days of August next at the places given below:—

Chetterpore,	Bellary,	Ootacamund,	Trevandrum,
Chicacole,	Nellore,	Negapatam,	Calicut,
Vizagapatam,	Chittoor,	Combaconum,	Tellicherry,
Rajahmundry,	Madras,	Tanjore,	Mangalore, and
Masulipatam,	Cuddalore,	Trichinopoly,	Bangalore.
Kurnool,	Salem,	Madura,	
Cuddapah,	Coimbatore,	Palamcottah,	

2. Candidates must send in their applications in the annexed form, so as to reach the Collectors of the Districts* in which they desire to be examined on or before the 15th of June next, after which date no applications will, under any circumstances, be received.

3. Every application must be accompanied by the prescribed fee specified in the Notification, dated 7th June 1867, and published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* for that date. This must be paid in *every* case without exception. Fees paid by candidates will not be returned to them, or reserved for another examination.

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* For *Trivandrum* and *Bangalore* the applications should be sent to the *Resident of Travancore* and *Director of Public Instruction, Mysore*, respectively.

4. Each application must also be accompanied by the required Vaccination Certificate, except in the cases of candidates who produced such certificates at the examinations held subsequent to the 31st December 1863.

5. Candidates, (with the exception of those for the office of Pleader in District Moonsiffs' Courts,) who have not been employed *continuously* in the Public Service since the 1st January 1859, (in grades other than that of village kurnum, or monegar, peon, &c., which require a knowledge of reading and writing,) will not be admitted to the Special Test Examinations, unless they have passed the General Test at some previous examination, or have been exempted therefrom by special order of Government.

6. Candidates coming up for one or more tests at the same time under Rule I. will submit a single application for all such tests.

7. No candidates will be allowed to appear for examination in Tests I A., II A., III A., I B., V., and VI. in a Vernacular language, unless specially permitted by an order of Government to do so. In the latter case, candidates should quote in their applications the date and number of such order.

8. Candidates may apply for examination in the Lower Grade of Test VII. at the same time as the other tests mentioned in Rule I. Candidates taking up Tests I A. and II A. may, if they have done sufficiently well, and if the Commissioner permits, be passed for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts; but candidates for the test for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts cannot be admitted to examination in any other test.

9. The attention of candidates for the Higher Grade of Test VII. is called to the Notification, dated 7th June 1867, under which they will be required to pass in two languages. They will execute the translation of the difficult official paper and the interpretation in one language, and the translation of the easier official paper in the other language. In their applications they should specify the two languages in which they wish to be examined, and name the one in which they desire to pass the more difficult part of the test.

10. Candidates in the Police Department, who may apply for examination in the "*Police Test*" *alone*, should submit their applications direct to the Inspector-General of Mofussil Police, and not to the Collector of the District in which they are employed. Such candidates, as heretofore, will not be required to pay a fee or produce a Vaccination Certificate. Candidates *not* in the Police Department will be admitted to the examination for the Police Test on the production of a recommendation from the Superintendent of the District in which they seek employment, and on conforming to the rules with respect to payment of fees, Medical Certificate, &c. Candidates belonging to the Police, who

may wish to appear for tests other than the regular Departmental Test, must submit their applications to the Collectors of their respective Districts, in which case the ordinary rules will have to be conformed to in *all* respects. Special arrangements will be made if any persons nominated by the Inspector-General for the office of Uncovenanted Assistant or Assistant Superintendent of Police appear for examination.

11. Candidates should write their names, their fathers' names, and their house names *distinctly* and *fully*. Native candidates, who prepare their applications in the English language, should write their names and their fathers' names in the *Vernacular* character, as well as in English.

12. No candidates will be admitted to the examination at any other place than that named in his application, and no candidate will be allowed to name more than one place. To prevent mistakes, candidates should submit their applications direct to the Collectors of the Districts in which the Stations at which they desire to be examined are situated.

J. D. SIM,
Commissioner.

MADRAS, 1*st May* 1868.

Form of Application for Admission to the Special Test Examination.

General Number.	Name of Candidate (in full.)	Father's name (in full.)	Age	Where educated.	Where to be examined.	Designation of Office at present held, and date of first appointment.	Whether Candidate has passed the General Test Examination or one of the University or Teachers' Certificate Examinations, and if so, when; if not, how is he eligible for the Special Test Examination?	Whether he has already passed any Special Test, and if so, what Test, and when.	Test or Tests and language in which he is to be examined.	Vaccination Certificate whether now produced or at former Examination.	Signature of Receiving Officer, showing that the fees have been paid and the entries verified as far as possible.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

QUESTIONS IN NORTON'S LAW OF EVIDENCE.

1. What are the two great classes into which evidence is divided?

2. Under what circumstances may an entry, made in the course of business, be received as evidence, when the person who made it is alive?

3. What is the object of the re-examination of a witness?

4. In what cases only are dying declarations receivable, and what are the points they are intended to prove?

5. Under what circumstances is parol evidence admissible to subvert a written instrument?

6. State some of the motives which are likely to induce persons to make false confessions against themselves.

7. When ought circumstantial evidence never to be resorted to?

8. Is a judgment in a Criminal matter admissible as evidence in a civil action? Give the reason for your answer.

9. What rules should be observed in weighing the force of conflicting presumptions?

10. What is meant by the phrase "moral certainty;" and what is the degree of certainty which the law requires to justify a verdict of guilty?

KINDERSLEY'S MANUAL OF THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

1. What is the difference between a presumption of law, and a natural presumption?

2. In what circumstances would the possession of stolen property be sufficient evidence of theft?

3. Upon what does the probative force of circumstantial evidence depend?

4. What is the rule with regard to confessions made by a person while in custody of the police?

5. Within what limitations is an entry made in the usual course of business admissible in evidence?

6. A and B receive Rs. 1,000 from C on their joint and several promissory note. In an action by C against A and B, A proposes to prove that he signed the note as surety for B. Is such evidence admissible? Give the reason for your answer.

7. In a civil suit, what steps should be taken to prove the execution of an instrument, which is in the possession of the opposite party?

8. In a suit for immovable property the defendant offers to prove by the public accounts of the village kurnum that he and his father before

him have been in possession for fifty years. In what circumstances would such evidence be admissible?

9. In what cases would a deposition taken in a former suit be admissible in evidence?

10. How far is a vakeel, when examined as a witness, privileged to withhold information regarding his client's affairs?

Civil Code of Procedure—(*Higher Grade*).

1. Can a Civil Court make in its decree a binding declaration of right, without at the same time granting consequential relief? Explain your answer.

2. A sues B, and procures the attachment of his dwelling-house before judgment. C being the holder of a judgment under which the said house may be sold for his benefit, comes and applies for the sale of the attached property. What will the Court do?

3. When is a second summons issued to a defendant?

4. In the Court of the District Moonsiff of ———, in a suit for debt of the value of Rupees 800, the defendant tenders a written statement of a demand against the plaintiff, amounting to Rupees 1,200, and desires to set off the same. What will the Moonsiff do about it?

5. At the first hearing of a suit plaintiff produces to the Court as exhibits a cart-load of old cadjans, and defendant produces two cart-loads of the same. What must the judge do with them?

6. An estate has been attached in execution of a decree against A. B comes forward and claims the same as being not liable to be sold. And the Court declines, under Sec. 247, to investigate the claim. What can B do?

7. After confirming the sale of a certain property in execution, the Court grants a certificate to the vendee. What will that certificate be taken and deemed to be?

8. Upon the hearing of an appeal, what objections to the decision of the lower Court may be taken by the respondent?

9. A party to a suit considers himself aggrieved by an order passed in the course thereof, and relating thereto prior to decree, when and how can he get relief from its operation?

10. In what cases will the insolvency of the plaintiff not cause a suit to abate? Explain your answer.

Civil Procedure Code—(*Lower Grade*).

1. How is a suitor affected by his plaint being rejected?

2. In fixing the day for the appearance of the defendant, how much time should you allow him?

3. A man of exalted rank is made defendant in a suit; will it be necessary for the Court to issue a summons to him to appear? Explain your answer.

4. What is the meaning of the term *ex parte* judgment?

5. A plaintiff being examined, without lawful excuse refuses to answer a certain question; what may the Court do thereupon in relation to the suit?

6. What are "costs" in a suit?

7. Where must all monies payable under a decree be paid?

8. When may a defendant imprisoned for debt be released?

9. What formalities must be observed by the Judge in preparing a warrant for the execution of a decree?

10. Time is allowed a party to perform a necessary act, and he fails to perform the same. What shall the Court do thereupon?

Civil Rules of Practice—(*Higher and Lower Grades*).

1. If a Pauper plaintiff die, what becomes of the suit?

2. A and B are Plaintiffs in a suit. A withdraws from the suit under Section 95 of the Code, can B maintain the suit or not?

3. What matters is a decree to state, and within what time is it to be drawn up after pronouncing judgment?

4. In suits on bonds or other instruments for the payment of money, when will the law of limitation begin to run?

5. How should a plaint be verified if the Plaintiff be absent? Who are the persons competent to subscribe and verify plaints?

6. If the Court considers a Plaintiff's claim to be groundless and vexatious, is it competent to the Court to fine the Plaintiff?

Law of Contracts.

1. What is the difference between an Executed and an Executory consideration; and in what case will an Executed consideration be sufficient to support a promise?

2. Is a receipt in full of all demands conclusive evidence of payment?

3. Is inadequacy of consideration ever a ground for setting aside a contract?

4. What is the nature of a warranty?

5. Upon the discovery of an undisclosed principal, what are the rights of a creditor against the principal and agent respectively?

6. How far is one partner precluded from suing another partner in the same firm?

7. What is a bill of Exchange; and what are the legal effects of drawing, or of indorsing a bill?

8. Explain the nature of a contract of Marine Insurance, and the duties ordinarily required of the insured, in order to recover from the underwriters in case of loss,

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Law of Torts.

1. What fact must be proved, in order to maintain an action for a malicious arrest?

2. What is the doctrine of Contributory negligence?

3. What will an action of trover lie? A landlord lets a furnished house. A sheriff wrongfully takes some of the furniture in execution. Could the landlord sue the sheriff in trover, and why?

4. Define "*General damages*," "*Special damages.*"

A wrongfully takes goods from B, the owner. A wrongfully takes these goods from A. Could B recover as damages from A a sum of money which he was obliged to pay to C, in order to get back his goods? Explain your answer.

5. When an action *ex delicto* is founded on the violation of some public duty and consequent damage to the Complainant, what facts must be proved, in order to entitle Plaintiff to a verdict?

6. Upon what circumstances does the right to an artificial water-course depend, as against the party creating such water-course?

Hindu Law.

1. According to Sir T. Strange, over what kinds of property has the father unqualified dominion?

2. The wife of a Sudra dies, leaving him surviving but no issue. In whom will her strid'hana vest?

3. What is the illegal supersession of a wife?

4. Upon what principle does "Representation, for the purpose of inheritance, stop with the great grandson?"

5. Do illegitimate sons inherit?

6. Distinguish between Patni-b'haga and Puttra-b'haga. Which mode prevails in this Presidency?

7. With what limitations must we enforce the maxim? "Once is partition of inheritance made?"

8. Subject to what general principle is :—The nearest male relation of the adopter the proper object of adoption?

Mahomedan Law.

1. Who are "residuaries," and into what classes are they divided?

2. State some of the general rules regarding the law of inheritance.

3. What qualification is generally necessary to enable a person to be a legatee; what is the legal extent of a bequest; and under what circumstances can a higher amount be upheld?

4. In inheriting property, what are the relative shares of a male and of a female of equal grade?

5. If no amount of dower is specified, what sum is a woman entitled to claim?

6. What formalities are requisite to render a gift valid?

7. What is the general rule with respect to conflicting claims, when the dates can be ascertained, and when they cannot be ascertained?

8. When a person has died to whom one who is missing is an heir, what course should be pursued with regard to the latter's share of the property?

Goldsmith's Equity.

1. Give an instance in which a Court of Equity will decree specific performance, though no action would lie at law.

2. If you seek the aid of a Court of Equity for the purpose of establishing a parol agreement on the ground of part performance, what must you show?

3. A, B, and C are jointly indebted to Z. Z recovers from A the whole sum due. Can A sue B and C for contribution; if so, in what proportions would B and C be liable to pay?

Suppose C to be insolvent, for what portion of the whole debt paid by A would B be liable (1) In Equity, (2) at Law?

4. The jurisdiction of a Court of Equity exercises itself to prevent fraud—give a few examples.

5. What is meant by "Equitable waste?" How far will a Court of Equity proceed in such cases?

6. A directs a sum of money to be laid out in the purchase of land. A subsequently makes his will, leaving all his personal property to his son B, and his real property to his son C.—The estate is not conveyed to A.—A dies—to which of his two sons would the purchase-money go, and why?

Indian Penal Code—(*Higher Grade*).

1. State in your own words what is necessary to constitute a public nuisance.

2. It is penal to compound certain offences, other offences may be compounded. Give instances of each class, and state the tests by which the two classes of offences are distinguished.

3. The following facts are established in evidence :—

That a gold ornament, the property of A, was on a certain day missed by A from a box in his house, where he had seen it a few days before: that Z, a servant of A, had access to the room whence it was lost : that Z sold this ornament to a *bonâ fide* purchaser, and subsequently re-purchased it : that the ornament was finally discovered concealed in the house of B, a neighbour of A's, on whom suspicion fell, in consequence of hints from Z, and that the demeanour of B was such as to lead to the belief that he was not the thief.

Draw up a charge or charges against Z.

4. Is it necessary to prove (1) that a false statement made on oath, and (2) that false evidence fabricated for the purpose of being used in Judicial Proceedings, was made or fabricated relative to a point material to the result of the proceeding ?

5. A, in the middle of the night makes a hole in the wall of B's house, intending to commit house-breaking and theft. As A is entering the house through the hole, B wakes, seizes a rice-pounder close to his hand, runs outside and finds A halfway through the hole. B seizes A and hits him over the head so as to kill him. There was no one in B's house except himself and his wife, but there were houses in the neighbourhood.

(a.) Under what provision of the Code might it be held that B's offence did not amount to murder ?

(b.) Do you consider that, under the circumstances, B can be held completely excused for the consequences of his act ?

6. In the offences of "cheating" and "extortion" there is a common ingredient, viz., obtaining consent by wrongful means. What is the distinction between the two offences ?

7. Define "rioting."

8. (1) Can the omission to report the occurrence of a murder be held to be an "illegal omission" under Section 107 ? (2) Is there any provision of law binding a man to give information of a murder which he knows has taken place ?

9. How is "an offence" defined in the Penal Code, and how has the meaning of the word been enlarged by subsequent legislation ?

10. A Masulah boatman commits criminal trespass by entering through the port-hole, into the cabin of a ship in the roads. What offence has he committed ?

INDIAN PENAL CODE—(*Lower Grade*).

1. Define "judge" "moveable property" and "voluntarily."

2. Culpable homicide amounts to murder if the act which causes

death is done with a certain intent, or under certain circumstances specified in Sec. 300. State the exceptions to the rule.

3. Frame a charge against eight persons committed for dacoity.

4. A a relative, and B the wife, of Z, who has committed a murder, are apprehended, endeavouring to get Z off from India on board ship Are A and B punishable, if so, under what section?

5. For what offence or offences is death the only punishment?

6. Distinguish between theft and extortion.

7. A removes the earth placed over B's grain pit with the intention of stealing grain therefrom, but is caught before he has committed theft. Under what Section is A punishable?

8. What provision is made by the Code for cases in which a person is charged with several offences and it is found that he is guilty of one, but it is not clear which of the offences?

Criminal Procedure Code—(*Higher Grade*).

1. When may a Magistrate issue a search warrant? How should such warrant ordinarily be directed, and how executed out of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate?

2. A Justice of the Peace sentences a European British subject to pay a fine of Rupees 40 for an assault,—does any appeal lie against this sentence; if so, to what authority? Could the conviction be quashed without an appeal?

3. When, and for what purpose may the Magistrate of a district send for and examine the record of a Court subordinate to such Magistrate? When is it competent to such Magistrate to alter the sentence of a Subordinate Court?

4. A Magistrate issues a warrant which is executed out of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate,—can the person who is arrested be carried in the first instance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant? What is the ordinary procedure in such cases?

5. A person is charged with receiving stolen property,—where may such offence be inquired into or determined?

6. What Magistrates can take cognizance of what offences without any complaint being made, and what are the limits to this power?

7. During the course of a preliminary enquiry into a charge of murder, the Magistrate deems it advisable to defer the examination of a witness for one week,—would it be lawful to discharge the accused person on bail, pending such further examination? Answer fully.

8. What officers are authorized to determine disputes regarding the possession of land or the right of use of any land or water? How are such officers to proceed, and what is the extent of their jurisdiction?

9. To what period of imprisonment can a Subordinate Magistrate sentence an offender who is convicted before him at one time of two offences punishable under different sections of the Penal Code?

10. *Define "Enquired into," "Determined," "Court of Justice," "Special Law," "Local Law," "year," "month."*

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE—(*Lower Grade*).

1. What jurisdiction does the Procedure Code confer on a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, in cases where a European British subject is charged before him, with an offence triable by a Court of Session? If the offence with which the European British subject is charged were simple assault, how should the Subordinate Magistrate proceed?

2. A strikes B on the head with a club. A is charged with assault and convicted and punished. B subsequently dies in consequence of the blow. Could A be tried for the offence of culpable homicide?

3. What is the procedure laid down for the recovery of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance?

First—of an accused person.

Secondly—of a surety who fails to appear before the Magistrate.

4. A is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in Tinnevelly. During the period prescribed for his imprisonment there he is removed to the Salem Jail. A escapes from the Salem Jail, and is apprehended and re-taken in Tanjore. Where could he be tried for this escape?

5. What is the mode prescribed for executing a warrant? What amount of force would a Police Officer be justified in using to a person who forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him?

6. What powers have the Police to deal with vagabonds found lurking within the limits of a Police station?

7. If an accused person conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued, he cannot be found, to what penalties is he liable?

8. Under what circumstances can an officer in charge of a Police station require an officer in charge of another Police station to cause a search to be made in any house or place?

9. Is it lawful for a Subordinate Magistrate to try a case of petty assault in the absence of the accused person?

10. Define "*Moveable property*," "*Criminal Court*," "*Special Law*."

CRIMINAL RULES OF PRACTICE—(*Higher and Lower Grades*).

1. From what period should imprisonment under sentence of a Criminal Court be calculated? Supposing a sentence is suspended

pending appeal, and the appeal is rejected, how would you calculate the term of imprisonment?

2. If a Subordinate Magistrate be of opinion that the period of imprisonment he is empowered to award for an offence committed within his jurisdiction is insufficient punishment, what should be his course of procedure?

3. What powers of interference has the Magistrate of a district in regard to crimes committed in a Sub-division, and cognizable by a Subordinate Magistrate in such Sub-division?

4. What is the procedure when it is sought to inflict upon a prisoner the increased punishment awardable to persons who have been previously convicted?

5. In the event of the non-appearance of the Complainant when a case of alleged theft is called on before a Magistrate, should the prisoner be discharged? Give reasons for your answer.

6. By whom should the following records be kept, and to whom and when should extracts from them be furnished?—

(1.) Calendar.
(2.) Diary.
(3.) Register of Preliminary enquiries.

Stamp Law.

1. What is the effect of a Writing or deed not duly stamped under the present law? Is this effect the same in every case, or is there any exception to it? If there is, state what it is.

2. What are the periods and penalties prescribed for having the correct stamp impressed on deeds inadvertently executed on paper not bearing the proper stamp? State by whom the proper amount of the stamp is to be determined, and whose decision on this point is final.

3. Can the penalties referred to in the preceding question be remitted; if so, under what circumstances, and by whom?

4. State in what cases damaged or spoiled stamps can be renewed, and how, and what is the period prescribed for it, and what is the course to be observed for obtaining the renewal. State whether the value of such stamps can be paid in Cash.

5. Can an unstamped or insufficiently stamped deed or instrument be admitted by any Civil Court in evidence; if so, in what cases, and how? How are the Civil Courts to deal with the money collected by them on account of stamp duty and penalties?

6. What is the course to be observed in case of a doubt being entertained by a party respecting the proper amount of stamp duty to be impressed on any deed.

Law of Limitation.

1. What is the period of limitation for suits against the mortgagee of any property, movable or immovable, for the recovery of the same; and from what time is such period to be calculated?

2. What would be the effect of Act XIV. of 1859, when by another law in force a shorter period of limitation than that prescribed by the Act is specially prescribed for the institution of a particular suit?

3. What is the period of limitation for suits for the resumption or Assessment of any rent free land by the Proprietor of any land, and from what time is such period to be computed? If there is any exception to this, explain what it is.

4. State two cases in which the period of limitation is one year, and one case in which it is three years.

5. What is the period of limitation for all suits for which nothing is expressly provided in the Limitation Act? State a case for which such a suit is applicable.

6. How are the Limits for the recovery of the public revenue, or for any public claim, to be dealt with? Is any period of limitation prescribed in the Limitation Act for such suits?

Revenue Law—(*Higher Grade*).

1. For what purpose can Collectors call upon kurnams in settled estates to produce their accounts, and by what authority, and in what way can kurnams, who refuse, or wilfully neglect to comply with such demands, be punished? Can a Collector, managing the property of a Zemindar, who is a minor, dismiss a kurnam employed upon the estate?

2. How is a punchayet held under Regulation XII. of 1816, to proceed after framing its decree; and how is the Collector to act when he has received it? When does the decision of a punchayet, held after the decree of a former punchayet in the same case has been set aside, become final?

3. Is any restriction imposed by law upon the entertainment by Civil Courts of suits relating to hereditary Inams conferred by Government, in consideration of service rendered to the state?

1st.—When such are unenfranchised?

2nd.—When they are enfranchised?

Quote the laws which support your reply.

4. A Moochi on the Establishment of a Collector embezzles a quantity of paper. The Collector does not wish to proceed against him under the Criminal Law. State in what way, and under what provision of Revenue Law he can punish the man.

5. By what mode, or modes, can the compensation for lands taken

up under Act VI. of 1857 be settled; and when can a Collector enter upon and take possession of such lands on behalf of Government?

6. What is, under Act XXVIII. of 1860, the procedure to be adopted by the settlement or other officer in cases where parties at issue regarding boundaries do not agree to refer their disputes to arbitrators? How, and within what period, should appeals against decisions passed in such cases be preferred?

7. Where doubt is entertained by any person regarding the proper amount of stamp duty on any deed or instrument, what course should he adopt; and with whom lies the power of deciding what the proper duty should be?

8. Under what circumstances can a Collector, acting under Act II. of 1864, arrest a defaulter? What is the maximum period for which a defaulter can be imprisoned?

(*a.*) Where the arrear due is Rs. 100?

(*b.*) Where the arrear due is Rs. 5?

9. In what cases, and by what authority, can tenants of land-holders, as defined in Act VIII. of 1865, be ejected?

10. Describe the course to be followed when a person, taxed under Act IX. of 1866, objects to the class under which he is assessed. Mention the course which must be adopted when the objection to such assessment is rejected, and the party appeals to the finite authority.

REVENUE LAW—(*Lower Grade*).

1. Define the term "foreign salt," and state what restrictions are imposed by Reg. I. of 1805 on its importation. How have these been subsequently modified?

2. Can dismissal form part of a sentence passed on trial under Reg. IX. of 1822? If not, under what provision of law can a Collector dismiss a subordinate found guilty of embezzlement?

3. You are a Tahsildar on circuit, and you are distant thirty miles from any officer of the Department of Public Works; rain comes on during the night, and the tank of the village at which you are halting is in imminent danger of breaching. What action would you take in this case? Justify your proceedings by citing the law under which you would act.

4. What stamp is required—

(*a.*) On a cheque for Rs. 250?

(*b.*) On receipt for the payment of Rs. 15?

By whom should the cost of a stamp, when required, be defrayed, and what is the penalty for refusing to grant a stamped receipt for the payment of money?

5. The puttah for a certain piece of ground stands in the name of A, who, however, does not enjoy the land itself, and neglects to pay his kists; B cultivates it, and there is a crop ready for reaping, when C, a distrainer employed by the Collector, attaches it in satisfaction of the arrears of revenue due by A. B claims it as his property, but C, disregarding his remonstrances gathers the produce and sells it. Has B any remedy against C? Support your reply.

6. What do you understand by the expression "Abkarry?" Define the term liquor as used in Act III. of 1864. Do you consider freshly drawn toddy "liquor," or not? Give your reasons for the view which you take.

7. What is the object of the Village Cess Act (Madras Act IV. of 1864), and what persons under it receive remuneration? With what authority does the determination of the rate of cess lie?

8. In suits filed under Act VIII. of 1865, how is the Collector to act?
   (*a.*) When the defendant only appears on the day fixed for hearing?
   (*b.*) When the plaintiff only appears?
   (*c.*) When there are two defendants, of whom only one appears and admits the cause of action? What is the law regarding costs in these cases?

9. Under what circumstances, and with whom can the Collector compound for the payment of the District Road Cess; and by what proviso are parties so compounded with bound?

10. When can a person, failing to take out a certificate under Act IX. of 1868, be dealt with by a Magistrate, and what penalty can be inflicted where such failure is proved?

CIRCULAR ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE—(*Higher Grade*).

1. What works can Collectors and their subordinates sanction without application to higher authority?

2. What are the Budget Estimates of the District Road Fund submitted annually by the Collector to the Board of Revenue? When are they to be forwarded, and what particular should each Estimate show?

3. What is the object of the Annual Estimate? Within what date must it be completed? Can the demand, when once fixed, be altered?

4. What is to be done in the case of topes in the hands of Government when the heirs of the planters cannot be found, and no one applies for them on condition of paying the "taram" assessment of the land?

5. What are the classes into which claims for the grant of fresh lands in lieu of Inams which have been rendered useless are divided, and upon what principles should such be disposed of? What is the rule when these claims refer to Inams, or portions of them, of less extent than one acre?

6. When settling Inams, how should encroachments, or land in excess of the registered extent, be dealt with ? What is the course to be pursued when such are shown to be the result of fraud on the part of the actual holder ?

7. How many times a year, and by whom, should District Treasuries be examined, and what information should reports upon such examinations contain? Can a Deputy Collector, under any circumstances, examine and report upon the Treasury in his charge.

8. What sanction is requisite for the grant of waste lands for the endowment of choultries built by private persons, for the accommodation of native travellers ? What is the limit to the assessment which such lands should bear ? Under what circumstances can grants be given for choultries on the same line of road ?

9. What orders have been passed for the protection of the rights of Government in waste lands ?

10. What are the rules regarding the retirement on medical certificate of Uncovenanted Servants of Government ? Can a pension, in any case, be granted without the production of a medical certificate ?

CIRCULAR ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE—(*Lower Grade*).

1. Where the inhabitants of towns voluntarily subscribe sums for Municipal or Sanitary purposes, from what Fund, and to what extent, can the Collectors sanction grants-in-aid ? For what other objects, besides those above mentioned, can such grants be given ?

2. What are the rules to be observed in filling up appointments rendered vacant by the dismissal of village officers ?

3. There are three fields— A, B, and C. Their extents, as per Land Register are—

A. acres	12	14	3
B. acres	20	10	0
C. acres	7	2	1

These are, in consequence of a takrar measured by the Tahsildar. In A and C is found an excess of one acre each, and in B a like deficiency. What should be done in each of these cases ? State the principle to be applied.

4. When are wells, dug in unirrigated lands, liable to assessment, and when are they not ? Under what conditions may Piccottahs be erected on the bunds of tanks, and what charge should be levied for the exercise of this privilege ?

5. Upon what conditions may ruined tanks be repaired by private individuals at their own cost, and what is the rule regarding the assessment to be charged upon lands under tanks so repaired ?

When is a tank to be considered " ruined ?"

6. What course should be adopted—

(a.) When a darkhast is made for waste land containing scattered trees already held on puttah ?

(b.) When one ryot holds a puttah for a piece of land, another for the trees upon it ?

7. What should the deed of relinquishment of land by a ryot contain ? Can conditional or partial relinquishments of land be permitted ?

8. When should the monthly Treasury Account in the Talook be closed, and upon what date should it reach the Collector ? What is the latest date on which the District Statement should be despatched to the Accountant-General ?

9. What are the rules laid down by the Board as to the mode in which official correspondence is to be conducted ?

10. How are Tahsildars to act with regard to accounts of expenditure incurred for the purchase of saderwared, and what course must be followed where any item is disallowed by the Treasury Deputy Collector ?

Rules of the Stamp Department.

1. What is the course observed by the Superintendent of Stamps to have different values of stamps impressed on papers for supply to Collectors, &c., and what are the Registers and accounts kept for this purpose ?

2. What are the duties required to be done by the Mint Master, and what are the accounts to be kept and rendered by him in respect to stamped papers ?

3. By whom, under what orders, and how are Stamp papers issued to the licensed Vendors under the Commission system, and what are the accounts kept by the person who makes the supplies to the Vendors ?

4. Explain the difference between the Commission and the Discount systems, and state with grounds which system is more advantageous.

5. Where can the licensed Stamp Vendors under the discount system obtain stamps; under what limitations can they get them; and what are the rates of discount allowed to them ? Are these Vendors required to keep or render any accounts, and if so, what are they ?

6. State what kind of endorsement is required to be made on Stamp papers before their delivery to a purchaser, and by whom, and in what part of the paper it is to be done, and what is the penalty prescribed for the omission.

Customs and Conservancy of Ports.

1. When is compensation allowed for loss or injury to goods while in customs charge ?

2. What steps are required to be taken under the Act by a Police officer seizing goods, liable to confiscation, on suspicion that they had been stolen ?

3. Specify the conditions under which provisions, stores, &c., for consumption on vessels proceeding to Foreign Ports, may be allowed to be exported duty free.

4. Mention the terms of Bond to be executed for payment of duties on warehoused goods.

5. What declaration is required to be made by parties claiming Drawback ?

6. Describe in detail how undervalued goods are to be dealt with.

7. What is the penalty for wilfully loosening a vessel from its moorings ?

8. Give briefly the rules for landing Gunpowder, or other combustibles.

Sea Customs Manual.

1. State Rules for charging Godown rent.

2. Give briefly the rules for the use of Country-made spirits, in arts, manufactures, and chemistry, on payment of ten per cent. *ad valorem* duty, and for their sale for such purposes.

3. How are wrecked goods treated ?

4. Under what conditions may a clerk of a Mercantile Office transact business at the Custom House for his employer ?

5. State how Timber drifted on the coast may be recovered.

6. What particulars are required to be entered in the Log Book relating to deceased Seamen.

7. How are the effects of deceased Masters of ships to be disposed of ?

8. By whom are the wages, &c., of Foreign deceased Seamen to be adjusted ?

9. State the particulars to be entered on the back of bond for warehoused Goods, when they are removed from the warehouse.

10. When may the Collector permit customs officers to work on Sundays or Holidays.

Salt Law.

1. In what cases is compensation allowable for the entire suppression of manufacture at any of the usual places of manufacture ?

2. What document are purchasers of Salt now furnished with, and how does it act as a check against any fraud ?

3. What is the reward prescribed for salt attached on just grounds

by the Officers of Government and by the subordinate Officers of Magistrates, and upon what is the per-centage of reward calculated?

4. What quantity does a heap of Salt generally contain; what is the minimum quantity of Salt sold in retail in the pans; and what is the allowance made to the purchaser if the entire heap of Salt is taken as it stands?

5. What is the present monopoly price of Salt, and what is the price charged for Salt exported?

6. If a Salt Merchant tenders money at a Taluq or Huzur Treasury for the purchase of Salt in any Division within the District, what is the course followed? And how is it adjusted in the accounts of the several Departments?

Salt Manual.

1. As soon as the scraping of Salt is commenced in the pans, what sort of account is kept; what particulars does such account contain; and how is it finally closed?

2. What is the course followed when the deposit of the unmeasured salt commences, and how is it measured and accounted for?

3. From what account can the whole Coodevarum due to each Salt manufacturer be ascertained, and how, and from what materials is such an account prepared, and what is the course followed for paying the manufacturers their dues?

4. In what manner are receipts for Salt delivered by the manufacturers given, and how, and in what manner are their Receipts obtained for payments of Coodevarum made to them?

5. What is the form of the Cash Chitta, and by whom is it kept, and how is the money collected by sale of Salt disposed of?

6. How and from what materials is the monthly account of Receipts and Disbursements of cash to be submitted to the Collector's Huzur Cutcherry prepared, and what particulars does it contain?

Book-keeping.

1. What is the true meaning of Dr. and Cr. as used in Book-keeping? Illustrate it by two examples.

2. What is the difference between the single entry and the double entry systems, and what are the relative advantages of both systems? The two examples that may be given in reference to the first question should be shown here under both systems.

3. How and from what materials is the Ledger prepared, and what information does it furnish?

4. How is the Ledger balanced or closed, and what is its object?

5. Mr. J. at Madras has an agent Mr. S. at Bangalore. The former remitted to the latter in January 1868 a sum of 500 rupees. Mr. S. collected in that month 220 rupees on account of the revenue of the Village Mundiem belonging to Mr. J. In the beginning of the month he had a balance of Rupees 55 in favour of Mr. J; and he disbursed during the month 150 rupees for the establishment maintained in the Village above-mentioned, 650 rupees for the repair of a tank in it, and 100 rupees for a horse, which he purchased and sent to Mr. J. Put these transactions in the form of an Account Current to be forwarded by Mr. S. to Mr. J. after the close of January.

6. Write down from the above transactions the necessary entries in the form of a journal under the double entry system, to be kept by Mr. J.

Budget Manual.

1. What information does the Budget Estimate of Receipts and Charges submitted by Collectors to the Board furnish? And on what data, and in what manner are these estimates framed?

2. Can the Local Government sanction an increase of charge in a fixed establishment; and if so, in what cases, and how?

3. In what cases can the Local Government authorize transfers of Budget provision from one head to another, and how? And in what cases do they require the sanction of the Government of India?

4. Are any reserves allowed in the Budget Estimates to meet unforeseen charges? If not how, and in what manner are deficiencies in any particular item of charge met in the course of the year?

5. Can the actual disbursement of any one year be met from the unexpended balances of Budget grants of the previous year? If not, why, and what become of such unexpended balances? What is the course observed if the grant sanctioned in one year's Budget, but not spent within that year be required for expenditure in the following year?

6. On what basis is the estimate of Cash requirements to be submitted to the Government of India prepared? And what information does it furnish, and how does it differ from the Budget Estimate?

Translation—(*Higher Grade*).

Translate the following passages into the Vernacular:—

Wherever the Government can and will undertake irrigation works, I am distinctly of opinion that this is the right course. I feel persuaded that such would be the view of the mass of the agriculturists.

The people are accustomed to see the Government undertake such works, and its peculiar interest in the shape of land revenue, in all matters connected with the soil, naturally points to such a policy as an important public duty. Many questions in social life, and many more connected with the land, will from time to time arise in which the interests of the people and those of a private company will be in conflict. In such cases the State would deal more leniently with private interests than a company would usually be willing to do. Then, again, it is of much importance that the State should not forego the great financial advantages which would accrue from well-considered and well-executed irrigation works. India is on the whole a poor country. The mass of its people enjoy only a scanty subsistence, and they are impatient of taxation, except where it is of that peculiar nature to which they have long been accustomed.

The duty of an European Judge, who is under the obligation to administer Hindu Law, is not so much to inquire whether a disputed doctrine is fairly deducible from the earliest authorities, as to ascertain whether it has been received by the particular school which governs the district with which he has to deal, and has there been sanctioned by usage. For under the Hindu system of law, clear proof of usage will outweigh the written text of the law. The Respondent Ramalinga insists that, tried by either test, the proposition for which he contends will be found to be correct.

TRANSLATION—(*Lower Grade*)

Translate the following passage :—

I am of opinion that flogging should be retained for mutinous and insubordinate conduct in jail. In such cases it is the only appropriate punishment. With these two exceptions I would entirely abrogate it. In the first place it is a cruel punishment, and the natives of India—I speak of the masses—are cruel enough already. Witness the constant instances which occur of the most savage and barbarous discipline exercised by parents on their children ; husbands on their wives. We should educate them in a contrary direction. In the next place, while such punishment would break the heart of any man of a decent social position, it would not deter generally those who live by crime, or the atrocity of whose conduct in any particular case betrays their radical corruption ; unless, indeed, flogging is to be carried on like knouting. I am confident that by working Sec. 59 of the Penal Code, the greatest possible terror falls on the entire criminal population of a Zillah. Imprisonment in India of double the length is nothing to it. The convict is at least among his own people, hears his own language, and has oppor-

tunities of occasionally seeing his relatives. But if sentenced to transportation, he droops at once; and on leaving the Court, the Judge is surrounded by a crowd of the prisoner's friends, who literally howl for mercy, and never leave off doing so either at the gate of the Judge's dwelling, or as he passes to and from the Sessions House, until such time as the convict is shipped to his destination.

PRECIS PAPERS.

Letter from the Collector of the Kistna District, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Vinnukonda, 20th December 1866, No. 408.

1. I have the honor to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Board of Revenue, the following report on the claim advanced by Rajah Malrauze Venkata Condul Row, in respect of certain topes enjoyed by the late Malrauze Lakshmiah, widow of late Rajah Malrauze Venkata Gunda Row, till her death.

2. From the report received from the Tahsildar, it appears that these topes were raised by the petitioner's ancestors of the Malrauze family for charitable purposes, and held by them successively till the demise of the late Lakshmiah, who held the estate for some time, and afterwards received the monthly allowance of Rupees 1,000.

3. The topes alluded to above are situated in the five villages, noted in the margin, embracing an extent of Acres 149, Guntas 9, of which the topes in the villages of Nakricul, Inumella, Vinnukonda, and part of that of Atloor comprising an extent of Acres 108-20, were given to villagers as "charitable gardens," and the remaining Acres 40, Guntas 29, were assessed to Government as Seri land, and are now held on puttah by certain ryots.

		A.	G.
1.	Nakricul	18	6
2.	Inumella	18	9
3.	Vinnukonda	2	1
4.	Atloor	70	4
	Held now on former tenure...	108	20
	ASSESSED.		
	At Atloor	36	7
5.	Ipoor	4	2
	Nakricul	0	20
		40	29

4. The applicant bases his claim to all these garden lands on the ground that he is the heir of the original planters, and that other topes, which were similarly planted in former years in the Malrauze estate by others, with the permission of his forefathers, the former Zemindars, have been recognized and enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner as Inams; and he, therefore, prays that the gardens in question may be likewise treated as Inams, and put in his possession. With this statement of the case, I beg to be favoured with the Board's instructions as to the disposal of the claim.

5. I see no reason why the charitable gardens* should not be made over to him with a view to their improvement, and on condition of continuing them as charitable topes.

* A. 108 G. 21

6. I do not see how the lands, already incorporated with Seri, and now occupied by ryots, can be restored to the petitioner without the consent of the occupiers.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue thereon, dated 18th January 1868, No. 352.

1. The Board cannot deal with the case without further information. The Collector should state what estate he refers to, the former and present circumstances of the family, the connection of the petitioner with it, the present position of the estate, the time when, and the circumstances under which, the topes were made over to the present holders.

2. In fact, the Collecter should state the case fully in all its bearings.

Letter from the Collector of the Kistna District, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Masulipatam, 30th March 1867, No. 86.

1. With reference to the Proceedings of the Board, dated 18th January, No. 352, calling for further information regarding the claim of Rajah Malrauze Condul Row, I have the honour to report that Malrauze Venkata Gunda Row was formerly Zemindar of the Bellumkonda, Vinnukonda, and other Purganas in the Guntoor District, which was ceded to the British Government in 1788. The permanent settlement of these estates was made with him, and a cowle granted on 9th April 1802.

2. In November 1818, Venkata Gunda Row gave charge of his estates to the Collector of the late Guntoor District, proposing to resign his right in the estate to the Government on condition of a permanent pension of Madras Pagodas 28,430-34-16 a year being allowed to him and to his heirs; but, as the Board were desirous to ascertain the then value of the estates, before they submitted the above proposal to Government, they authorized the Collector, at the Zemindar's request, to take temporary charge of the estate on his behalf. Pending this arrangement, Venkata Gunda Row died in the year 1819, leaving behind him a Will, confirming the transfer to Government of his lands as originally proposed, and bequeathing the pension, without specifying the amount, to one Mulla Row, the husband of

the daughter of Pedda Gunda Row, uncle to Venkata Gunda Row, deceased.

3. Venkata Gunda Row left no issue, and the fact, that his widow Malrauze Lakshmiah was still living, was not then brought to the notice of Government. She and the two widows of Pedda Gunda Row, whose share in the proprietary lands was, previous to the permanent settlement, resumed by Government and settled on Venkata Gunda Row at the time of permanent settlement, claimed succession to the estates.

4. As the collections from the estates fell short of the Government Jumma during the Collector's temporary management, the Board recommended to Government that the estates should be made over to the rightful claimant.

5. The Government thereupon decided that the lands of the deceased Venkata Gunda Row should be detained in the Collector's hands until the claimants should establish their rights to the property in the Courts.

6. It was afterwards ascertained that the widows of Pedda Gunda Row did not lay any claim to the landed estate, but only to the moveable property and pension; the widow of Venkata Gunda Row was recognized as the lawful heir, and, in 1827, the estates were made over to her under the sanction of Government. She managed the same till Fusly 1242, when, in consequence of the famine which then prevailed, the poishcush fell into arrears, and the estate was attached by the Collector.

7. In the year 1836 when the other Zemindaries, which were before that time under attachment, were surrendered to their proprietors, Malrauze Lakshmiah petitioned the authorities for the restoration of her state also; but the Government declined to sanction the restoration, on account of her late mismanagement, as recorded in the Board's Proceedings, dated 2nd December 1833. The estates thus continued under Government management until they finally reverted to Government in 1846.

8. A monthly pension of Rupees 1,000 was afterwards granted to M. Lakshmiah for her support during her life-time.

9. The topes and gardens now under reference were also ordered to be continued to M. Lakshmiah for her life, free of any demand, except for such parts as might be brought under wet or dry cultivation.

10. On the 3rd September 1855, Lakshmiah died, and, in reporting the same, the Collector of the late Guntoor District recommended to the Commissioner of the late Northern Circars that the allowance enjoyed by the deceased should be continued to her grandson Venkata Condul Row, the present applicant; but, under the circumstances stated in Extract from Minutes of Consulation, dated 20th October 1855, No. 1,168, the Government declined to grant any pension at all.

11. Afterwards the Collector of the late Guntoor District resumed all the topes mentioned in paragraph 3 of my letter, No. 408, dated 11th ultimo, and Acres 40, Guntas 29, forming part of the above, having been cultivated by the ryots, were assessed and included in their puttahs. During the late Inam inquiry, the Inam Commissioner made over the remaining Acres 108, Guntas 20 of land to the villagers as charitable gardens.

12. By the orders of Government, dated 2nd April 1864, No. 550, communicated with the Board's Proceedings of the 6th idem, the present applicant, Venkata Condul Row, was recognized as lineal heir of the Malrauze family, and an allowance of Rupees 800 a month was bestowed on him, and to be continued to his lineal male descendants agreeably to orders from Home authorities.

13. Venkata Condul Row bases his claim to the gardens as heir of the deceased Lakshmiah, with reference to the above orders.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue thereon, dated 13th June 1867, No. 3,636.

The Board resolve to refer the foregoing letter to the Inam Commissioner, and to ask him to inform them whether he considered the claims of Condul Row, and why he made over the topes to the villagers instead of to him.

Letter from the Officiating Inam Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 7th August 1867, No. 16.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of the Board, dated 13th June 1867, No. 3,636.

2. In 1856, the Collector of the District decided that the resumed topes of the Malrauze family should be placed beyond the control of the petitioner Condul Row, and that their proceeds should be appropriated for the public benefit. Consequently, the claims of the petitioner were not taken into consideration by this department, and the title-deeds, which were issued to the manager for the time being, were ordered to be delivered to the managers of the topes, should any have been appointed, and if not, to be sent the Collector.

3. The topes under notice are situated in two villages—Nakricul and Atloor. For the topes in the former village, title-deeds were issued as above-stated, but, for those in the latter village, no title-deeds have been issued. It was decided that they should be treated as Government property.

4. Since all the topes have been resumed by the Collector, I consider that the issue of title-deeds for any of them was an error. They should have been left to be disposed of by the Collector. If they can be confirmed as public charity topes, I entertain no doubt of the propriety and justice of making them over to the petitioner Condul Row, and delivering the title-deeds to him.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue thereon, dated 17th September 1867, No. 5,951.

1. Looking to the terms on which the topes were held by Malrauze Lakshmiah, the Board consider that Condul Row has no right to the cultivated part of the land which has been included in puttahs, and that he cannot claim to enjoy the remainder rent-free, but they consider it clear that he should be allowed to take it, if he chooses, on a moderate assessment.

2. The Collector will accordingly forward the title-deeds, which are probably still in his possession, to the Inam Commissioner, for the purpose of being cancelled, and will announce to Condul Row the terms on which he is prepared, in accordance with these Proceedings, to put him in possession of the topes.

3. The result should be reported for the information of the Board.

Letter from the Collector of the Kistna District, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Circuit Cutcherry at Chinna Ganjam, in Bapatla Talook, 15th April 1868, No. 121.

1. Adverting to paragraph 1 of the Board's Proceedings, No. 5,951, dated 17th September last, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Board, that the whole of the charitable gardens applied for by Rajah Malrauze Venkata Condul Row, were Acres 150-50* in extent, according to the present account, of which Acres 53-65 were cultivated and assessed, and included in the puttahs of the cultivators. To this portion Condul Row has no claim at all. The remaining portions are Acres 96-85† in extent: they are situated in the villages of Atloor, Nakricul, and Inumella. The assessment on these gardens, according to the present rates, is Rupees 135-1-9‡.

		A.	C.
* Survey area...		159	26

		A.	C.
† Survey area...		118	24

	RS.	A.	P.
‡ Assessment according to Survey rates.	169	3	0

2. The late Acting Collector, Mr. Wilson, communicated to Condul Row the orders of the Board, and also intimated to him that the last named gardens will be put in his possession in the event of his agreeing to pay three-fourths of the assessment now fixed on them subject to

revision, when the new settlement rates are introduced, as shown below:—

—	Shist as at present fixed.			Settlement Shist.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
	135	1	9	169	3	0
Deduct three-fourths ...	101	5	4	126	14	3
Condul Row's share	33	12	5	42	4	9

3. In his reply, Condul Row states his inability to take up the gardens on the condition proposed by Mr. Wilson.

4. He states further that, as the gardens are at present in a ruined state, it will require much money to restore them and render them available for charitable purposes; he lastly proposes to take them on half assessment. It amounts to Rupees 67-8-10 and Rupees 84-9-6 respectively, as shown below:—

—	Shist according to present rates			Settlement Shist.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Government shist	67	8	10	84	9	6
Condul Row's share	67	8	11	84	9	6
Total...	135	1	9	169	3	0

5. With reference to the opinion of the Board that a moderate assessment should be fixed on these garden lands, I think the proposition of Condul Row is a fair one.

6. The number of fruit trees now standing in each of the gardens is shown below. The average number of trees in each acre is 14:—

Villages.	No. of Gardens.	Extent of Land.		No. of Trees.
		A.	C.	
Atloor	4	70	10	768
Nakricul	5	18	15	404
Inumella	2	8	60	200
Total...	11	96	85	1,372

7. As directed in paragraph 6 of the Proceedings under acknowledgment, I beg to inform you that the title-deeds issued by the Inam Commissioner for the topes in Nakricul village have been cancelled, and the lands incorporated with Government lands.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue thereon, dated 9th July 1868, No. 5,032.

The Board resolve to submit these papers for the orders of Government, and to recommend that the topes and gardens referred to, with the exception of such parts of them as are included in puttah holdings, be made over to Condul Kow on half assessment.

Order of Government thereon, 3rd August 1868, No. 2,075.

1. The Board of Revenue submit a report from the Collector of the Kistna District on the subject of making over certain topes to Rajah Malrauze Venkata Condul Row, for charitable purposes.

2. From their Proceedings of 17th September 1867, it appears that Condul Row has a fair claim to the topes in question on a moderate assessment, inasmuch as he is the heir of the late proprietress Malrauze Lakshmiah, to whom they were granted rent-free for life.

3. That portion of them which has been cultivated and assessed cannot, of course, be resumed, but the remainder may be made over to Condul Row, as recommended by the Board, on payment of half assessment.

(Signed) R. A. Dalyell,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Police Departmental Paper.

1. State the Departmental Rules regarding cases referred under Sections 137 and 153, C. C. P.

2. Describe fully the procedure to be observed in searching a house.

3. What are the rules for pension and gratuity from the Police Superannuation Fund ?

4. What are the rules regarding kit inspection ? What articles must each man produce ?

5. State the system of drawing pay and contingent money for a Division, and of distribution of pay to the men when received.

6. A prefers a complaint that his servant B has absconded with 10 rupees given to him by A for the purpose of buying grain ; what should the Station-house Officer do with reference to this charge ?

7. What are the provisions of Section 19, Police Act, regarding resignation and engagement in other employment ?

8. For what offences can a Police Officer arrest without warrant under Section 48, Police Act ?

9. What are the Departmental Rules regarding inquests ?

10. How will you act if a breach of the peace is likely to take place with reference to a ceremony or procession ?

11. What is to be done when a European or Native Soldier is arrested without warrant ?

12. A, a Railway Officer, complains that B has evaded payment of his fare by getting into a carriage without taking a ticket. How will you act with reference to B ?

PRECIS WRITING.

నాగపూరు డిస్ట్రిక్టు కలెక్టరుగారు రివిన్యుబోర్డు సెక్రటేరిగారికి - 1866 సంవత్సరము ఆగష్టునెల 15 తేదిని వ్రాసిన సంఖ్య 22 గల పత్రిక.

భార్య - కాము - వయస్సు ౩౯
కొమారిత - రత్నం ,, ౨౫
కొమారిత కుమారుడు-సోము ,, ౮

౧. రామాపురము జమీనుదారియొక్క సొంతపువారయిన రామస్వామి అనునతడు 1866 సం॥ ఫిబ్రవరి 4 తేదిని చనిపోయినసంగతిని రివిన్యుబోర్డువారికి తెలియజేయుచున్నాడను - అతనికి కుమారులులేరు - అయినను ప్రక్కలో నగుబఱచినప్రకారము ఒక భార్యయు నొక కొమారితయు నామె కుమారుడునున్నారు - చనిపోయినయితడు వ్రాసినదిగా నొకవిన్నపము ఉయులు సయితము తపాలుద్వారా నాయొద్దకువచ్చినది - ఆ వుయులువల్ల అతనికి దౌహిత్రుడయినసోముకు తన జమీనుదారియు నితర జంగమసొత్తులును ఇవ్వవలసినదనిన్ని ఆచిన్నవాడు ౮ సంవత్సరములు వయస్సుగల మైనరుగానుండుటచేత అతడి బాల్యదశలో తనభార్య సహోదరుడయిన ఆరుముఖము అనునతడు ఆ చిన్నివానికి సంరక్షణకర్తగాను జమీనుదారికీ నిర్వాహకర్తగాను ఉండవలశినదనిన్ని చనిపోయినయతడు నియమించియున్నాడు - జమీనుదారీని ఈ బాలునిపేరిట రిజిస్టరుచేయింపవలసినదనియును చనిపోయిన యతడు అడిగికొనియున్నాడు - జమీనుదారియు నితరసొత్తులును యిప్పట్లో రత్నం స్వాధీనములోనున్నవి - ఉయులుయొక్క యథార్థమునుగురించి నాకు సందేహము కలిగియున్నది - అయినను తనపెనిమిటి దానిని వ్రాసినట్టుగాను - అందున్నప్రకారము నడుచుకొనుట తనకు సమ్మతముగానుండేదిగాను చనిపోయిన యతనిభార్య తహసీలుదారునకు తెలియజేసియున్నది - ఈ జమీనుదారీకి ఇతరబాధ్యస్థులుగాని దావాదాలుగాని లేరని తహసీలుదార్లు తెలియచేసియున్నారు గనుక యీ జమీనుదారీకి చనిపోయిన యతని స్థానమునకు బాలుడయిన సోమును అంగీకరించి, జమీనుదారీని అతనిపేరిట రిజిస్టరుచేయింపవచ్చునని నాకుతోచుచున్నది - సోముయొక్క బాల్యదశలో జమీనుదారియొక్క నిర్వాహకత్వమును ఆ బాలునికి దగ్గరబంధువుఅయిన ఆరుముఖంఅను అతనికి వప్పగింపవచ్చును.

౨. ఈ జమీనుదారితో చేరిన గ్రామము ఒకటే - అందునకుగాను గవనరుమెంటు వారికి చెల్లింపవలసిన సంవత్సరపువారి పేష్కసు రూపాయిలు ౭౫ - అందులవచ్చుబడి రూపాయిలు ౪౫౦.

అందుమీద ౧౮౬౬వ సంవత్సరము సెప్టెంబరు ౨౦వ తేది సంఖ్య ౬౦౦౦ గల రివిన్యుబోర్డువారి ప్రొసీడింగ్సు.

౧౮౦౪ సం॥ ౫వ చట్టము మూడవ ప్రకరణము ననుసరించి కోర్టుపువార్డుసు వారి పరిపాలనమునకు యీ జమీనుదారీని చేర్చుకోవలసినదా అను సంగతిని కలెక్టరు తెలియజేయవలసినది - ఈ కుటుంబముయొక్క సవిస్తారమును - ఈ జమీనుదారికి ఇంకనున్న బాధ్యస్థులును అతను వివరముగా నగబుపవలసినది.

ఇంఛార్జి ఆక్టింగు సబు కలెక్టరుగారు రివిన్యుబోర్డు సెక్రిటేరీగారికి ౧౮౬౭ సంవత్సరము మార్చినెల ౧ తేదిని వ్రాసిన ౨౫ సంఖ్యగల పత్రిక.

౧౮౬౬ సం॥ సెప్టెంబరు ౨౦వ తేది సంఖ్య ౬౦౦౦గల రివిన్యుబోర్డువారి ప్రొసీడింగ్సు ననుసరించి నేను తెలియజేయునది యేమనగా.

౧. రామాపురము జమీనుదారీకి సొంతపువారైన చనిపోయిన రామస్వామియను నతనికి కుమారులుగాని అన్నదమ్ములుగాని యితర రక్తబంధువులుగాని లేరు-చనిపోయిన యతనికి వీరాసామి అను సహోదరుడు ఉండెను - అతను ౨౦ సంవత్సరములకు ముందు సంతతిలేకనే చనిపోయెను - అతనిభార్య నాగమ్మ ౧౦ సంవత్సరములకుము నుపు చనిపోయెను - హిందూలాప్రకారము చనిపోయిన జమీనుదారునకు జీవముతో డనుండెడు సమీప బాధ్యస్థురాలు భార్య కాము అనునామెమాత్రము.

౨. చనిపోయిన యతనికి ఒకటే కొమారితఅయిన రత్నముఅను నామెయొక్క ఏకపుత్రుడయిన సోము అను నతనికి జమీనుదారీ నిప్పింపవలసినదిగా చనిపోయిన యతడు వ్రాయించినదిగానుండు ఉయులుప్రకారము నడుచుకొనుటకు అతనిభార్య కాము తనసమ్మతిని తెలియజేసియుండుటచేత చనిపోయిన యతనిసొత్తునకు ఈ బాలుని బాధ్యస్థునిగా అంగీకరింపవచ్చును - ఈ జమీనుదారీకి యితరబాధ్యస్థులు ఎవరునులేరు.

౩. సోము అనునతడు ౪ సంవత్సరముల వయస్సుగల బాలుడైనందున సొత్తును తన స్వాధీనపఱుచుకొనుటకు యోగ్యతలేనివాడై యున్నాడు - గనుక జమీనుదారిని కోర్టుపువార్డుసువారి పరిపాలనములో చేర్చుకొనవలయు - జమీనుదారియొక్క సంవత్సరపువారి వేరిజు రూపాయలు ౪౫౦ అందులో గౌరనమెంటువారి పేష్కసు రూపాయలు ౭౫ పోగా మిగులువచ్చుబడి రూపాయలు ౩౭౫ ఇదిగాక జమీనుదారు నియొక్క సొంతపు ఇనాములు మొదలయినదానివలన కలుగు సంవత్సరపువారి వచ్చుబడిరూపాయలు ౬౦ చనిపోయిన యతని యినాముల విస్తీర్ణత ౨౦ ఏకరాలు - వాని విలువ రూపాయిలు ౫౦౪౦ విల్లు ఆభరణములు - పాత్రసామానులు మొదలయిన యితర సొత్తులవిలువ రూపాయిలు షుమారు ౧౭౫ అతడు ఇతరులకీయవలసిన

అప్పులు షుమారు రూపాయీలు ౧౫౦౦ బాలునియొక్కయు అతని కుటుంబముయొక్కయు సంరక్షణముకును ఇతరవ్యయములకును నెల ౧కి ౨౦ రూపాయీలుచాలును- పిల్లకాయను అతనితల్లియొక్కయు మాతామహియొక్కయు సంరక్షణములో నుంచ వచ్చును - గనుక ప్రత్యేకమయిన గార్డియను అవశ్యములేదు - ఈ బాలునియొక్క జమీనుదారితో చేరిన వ్యవహారములను సాదరువారు మొదలయినవానికి స్వల్పవ్యయముతోడ తహసీలుదార్ల విచారణకు లోపరుపవచ్చును.

౪. బాలునియొక్క విద్యాభ్యాసమునకు ఏర్పాటులుచేయుటయగును.

అందుమీద ౧౮౬౮వ సం॥ మార్చినెల ౫వ తేది ౩౦౫ సంఖ్యగల
రివిన్యుబోర్డువారి ప్రొసీడింగ్సు.

౧. ఈ జమీనుదారీకి బాధ్యస్థుడయిన యతడు బాలుడైన నిమిత్తమువల్లనే దానిని కోర్టు-పువార్డ్సువారు స్వాధీనపరుచుకొనవలసిన దావశ్యకమని ఆ॥ సబు కలెక్టరుగారు అభిప్రాయపడేదిగా తెలియుచున్నది - అయితే అది సరికాదు - జమీన్దారియొక్క మతింపు బహుస్వల్పముగా నుండుటచేత కోర్టు-పువార్డ్సువారు ప్రవేశించుట యుక్తముగా నగబడలేదు.

౨. ఈ యంశమునుగురించి కలెక్టరుగారు మరల తెలియజేయవలసినది.

నాగపూరు డిస్ట్రిక్టు యింఛార్జి ఆ॥ సబు కలెక్టరుగారు రివిన్యుబోర్డు సెక్రెటెరిగారికి.
౧౮౬౮ సం॥ ఏప్రలునెల ౭వ తేదిన వ్రాసిన ౨౪ సంఖ్యగల పత్రిక-

పోయిన నెల ౫వ తేది ౩౦౫ సంఖ్యగల రివిన్యుబోర్డువారి ప్రొసీడింగ్సునకు ఉత్తరముగా తెలియజేయునది యేమనగా-

రామాపురము జమీనుదారిని కోర్టు-పువార్డ్సువారి పరిపాలనమునకు తెచ్చుకొనుటకు ముఖ్యకారణములు యేవియులేవు - జమీన్దారియొక్క స్వల్పపు మతింపును యోచించి దానిని ఆరుముకమను నతనిని సంరక్షణకర్తగాను నిర్వాహకర్తగాను ఎంచి అతని స్వాధీనములో విడిచిపెట్టుట యుక్తముగానుండును ౧౮౬౬ సం॥ ఆగష్టు ౧౫వ తేది ౨౨ సంక్యగల పత్రికలో మెస్తరు తామస్‌గారు ఈ యేర్పాటునే తెలియజేసియున్నారు - ఆ పత్రిక ౧౮౬౬ సం॥ సెప్టంబరు ౨౦వ తేది సంక్య ౬౦౦౦గల బోర్డు ప్రొసీడింగ్సులో నుదాహరింపబడియున్నది.

అందుమీద ౧౮౬౮ సం॥ మే నెల ౧౪వ తేది సంఖ్య ౨౫౦౦గల
కోర్టు-పువార్డ్సువారి ప్రొసీడింగ్సు.

౧. ఈ వ్యవహారములో తెలియబఱుపబడిన సంగతులననుసరించి ఈ జమీన్దారీని రత్నముయొక్క స్వాధీనములోనును పరిపాలనములోను విడిచిపెట్టవచ్చునని కోర్టు-పువార్డ్సువారు అభిప్రాయపడుచున్నారు.

౨. ౧౮౬౪ సం॥ ౧౪వ చట్టము మూడవకలము ననుసరించి ఈ వ్యవహారము గౌనరు ఇన్‌కౌన్‌సిలువారి తీరుపునకును ఉత్తరవులకును లోనుబడుచున్నది.

అందుమీద ౧౮౯౭ సం॥ జూన్‌నెల ౨౨వ తేది ౧౧౭౫ సంఖ్యగల
గవనర్‌మెంటువారి ఉత్తరువు.

కోర్టుఆఫువార్డ్సువారు ఈ వ్యవహారములో ప్రవేశింపవలసినది లేదని బోర్డువారికి కలిగియుండు నభిప్రాయములో గవరన్‌మెంటువారును తలియుచున్నారు.

Translation—(*Higher Grade*).

మహారాజశ్రీ గంజాంజిల్లా హెడ్డు మేజస్ట్రేటుగారి సముఖముకు.

గంజాంతాలూకా బస్తీహెడ్‌పోలయిసు వ్రాసుకొన్న అర్జీ విన్నపములు.

తాలూకా మజుకూరుయిలాకా రంభ అనే గ్రామములో వుండే శ్రీ జగన్నాయకస్వామివారి మఠములోవున్న హరిహరదాసును యెవరో గొంతుకోశి చంపినారనే మొదలయిన సంగతులతో ఆగ్రామం ఠాణాలోవుండే నాతాబే దఫేదారు వ్రాసుకొన్న రిపోర్టువల్ల తెలియవచ్చి నేను అక్కడికివెళ్లి ఆమృతకళేబరమును పంచాయతీమూలకముగా తనికీచేయించి ఆశవమును దహనముకు శెలవుయివ్వడమయినది - సదరు మహంతుకు యిటువంటిదుర్మరణము సంభవించడముకు కారణమేమో అనిన్ని యీ దుష్కార్యము జరిగించడముకు కారకులు రెవరో అనిన్ని దర్యాప్తుచెయ్యగా అతనువుండేమఠము గ్రామముకు పావుకోసుదూరమున చిలకసముద్రంఅనే పేరుగల వుప్పుటేటికి సమీపముగావున్నది - ఆమఠములో సదరు హరిహరదాసుఅనే మహంతున్ను బాలాజీదాస్ గోవిందదాస్ విఠలీదాస్ అనేము గ్గురుశిష్యులున్ను వీరికి వుపచర్యలుచేస్తూ గోసాహీలసంబంధమయిన ౩౦ సంవత్సరములవయస్సుగల అంబాబాయిఅనే ఆడమనిషిన్ని వుండేవారని తెలిశి సదరు శిష్యులుముగ్గురినిన్ని ఆడమనిషినిన్ని తలబుచేయించి విమర్శించగా తాము యేమీరెరగమనిన్ని మహంతు చల్లగాలికి మఠమువాకిటవున్న అరుగుమీద పరున్నాడనిన్ని తెల్లవారిచూస్తే గొంతుకోయబడి చచ్చివున్నాడనిన్ని తెలియచేశినారు - ఆమఠముకువెలపల పంచపాళీలో కాపురంవున్న వక శూద్రవాణ్ని దర్యాప్తుచెయ్యగా గోవిందదాసుకున్ను అంబాబాయికిన్ని చాలారోజులనుంచి విహితముకలదనిన్ని నిన్నసాయంత్రము సదరు యిద్దరూ తులశికోటవద్దకూర్చుండి రహస్యముగా వకరిచెవిలో వకరు మాట్లాడుతూవున్నారనిన్ని అప్పుడు తాను అక్కడికివెళ్లితే వూళ్లో మంగలవాడివద్దికి వెళ్లి మంగలకత్తితీసుకొనిరావలశినది అని చెప్పితే తాను తెచ్చియిచ్చినాననిన్ని చెప్పినాడు - అందుమీదట ఆమఠముశోధిస్తే వకస్థలమందు రక్తసహితమయిన మంగలకత్తి కనిపించినందున యీ క్రూరకార్యము యీ మఠములోని వారివల్లనే జరిగినట్టు

ఆలోచించి విఠలీదాస్ అనే శిష్యుణ్ని రహస్యముగా పిలిపించి యెందులపూర్వోత్తరం యీ వత్తూ నిజంచెప్పినయెడల నీకు యేబాధాలేకుండా చెయ్యడమువుతున్నదనిన్ని లేనియెడల మిమ్ములన అందరినీ దోషులుగా యేర్పరచి కమిట్టుచేయడమవుతున్నదనిన్ని తెలియచేశినమీదట చాలాకాలమునుంచి హరిహరమహంతును యేవిధముచేతనయినా చంపివేస్తే శిష్యులలో పెద్దవాడయిన గోవిందదాసుకు యీ మఠాధికారముఅవుతున్నదనిన్ని అప్పుడు తమ యిష్టప్రకారము వకరిభయములేకుండా విహరించవచ్చుననిన్ని గోవిందదాసు - అంబాబాయీ ఆలోచనచేసుకోవడముకలదనిన్ని ఆమాటలు ఆమఠములో తాను సంచరించేకాలములలో వింటూవుండడంకలదనిన్ని చెప్పినాడుగాని యింతకన్నా వేరే రుజువులుకనపడలేదు - కాబట్టి అంబాబాయీ బాలాజీదాసు గోవిందదాసు ముగ్గురినీ ఖయిదీలుగానున్ను శూద్రవాణ్నిన్ని విఠలీదాసునున్ను సాక్షులుగాయేర్పచి విమర్శ రికార్డు నక్షావగయిరా యెనిమిది మల్నాఫలతోటి సముఖముకు నాతాబే డయాయతుల హవాలానుపంపించుకోవడమయినది.

నాగపూరురాజ్యము పూర్వపూర్వకముగా కొండరాజులది - వారే అడవిని బలముచేసుకొని కొండలదుర్గప్రదేశాలను ఆశ్రయించుకొని ఘాటసాలుకూడా తమభూమిలో రాకుండావుండేటట్టు ఘాతచేయుచు ద్విపాత్పశువులుగా సకలవిధాలనటించి యీ రాజ్యమును అనుభవించుచువచ్చినారు - ఇంగ్లీషువారు విహితరీతిగా యీ రాజ్యములో ప్రవేశించి రఘోజీవగయిరాలతో యుద్ధప్రసక్తికలగచేసుకొని కాలునిలకడచేసుకొన్నారు - పిమ్మట రాజవంశస్థులు ప్రత్యేకముగా రాజధానులు కలగచేసుకొన్నవారిలో కొందరులయమయితిమిరిలియున్నవారు వకరిని వకరు విశ్వాసఘాతచేశి చంపుకొన్నందువల్ల రాజ్యమంతా యేకమయి తుదను అప్పాసాహేబు ఆధీనమయినది.

TRANSLATION—(*Lower Grade*).

వకటో ఫిర్యాదీకి మేనల్లుడున్ను రెండో ఫిర్యాదీకి కొమారుడున్ను అయిన తొమ్మిది సంవత్సరముల యీడుగల కృష్ణయ్య అనే చిన్నవాడు కనపడకపొయ్యేవరకు అతనినిమిత్తము మా నవుకర్లుఅయిన ఖాసాలనున్ను దాసీలనున్ను తయారుచేశి ఆ చిన్నవాణ్ని వెతికి తీసుకొనిరాగలందులకు పంపించడమయినది - వాండ్లువెళ్లి మామూలుగా ఆ చిన్నవాడు ఆడుకొంటూవుండే స్థలములనుచూస్తే యెక్కడా కనపడలేదనిన్ని యింకా విశేషముగా గ్రామములో అంతటా చూడడమయినదనిన్ని సాయంకాలము ఆరుగంటలసమయమందు చెప్పినందున అప్పుడే మషాళ్లువేయించి వూళ్లోవున్న నూతులు అన్నీ చూడడమయినదిగాని ఆనూతులలోనున్ను కనపడలేదు - మాలోగిటికి దక్షిణభాగమున్ను ౧ - ౨ - ముద్దాయీలకు మేనమామఅయిన వంగూరి కామరాజుగారి లోగిటికి పశ్చిమభాగమందున్ను వున్న మా తాలూకుతోట నూతిలోకూడా చూడవలశినది అని మా నవుకర్లతో చెప్పితే వాండ్లువెళ్లి

ఆనుయ్యిచూచేవరకు నీళ్లపయిని తేలి కనపడ్డాడని చెప్పడమువల్ల ఆతక్షణమే అక్కడికి వెళ్లి మాచరికామరాజుగారినిన్ని చల్లా అప్పడినిన్ని సదరు నూతిలోకి దింపించి ఆ మృతకళేబరమును పయికితీయించి చూస్తే సదరు శవముకు మెడ నల్లగా కమిలివున్నది - మూడో ముద్దాయీగారికిన్ని మాకున్నువున్న విరోధమువల్ల ౧ - ౨ - ముద్దాయీలచేత యీప్రకారము చేయించినారు - ఆసాయింత్రము ౧ - ౨ - ముద్దాయీలు సదరు కృష్ణయ్యను నిమ్మపండ్లు అడిగితే ఆ నూతికిసమీపమందువున్న నిమ్మచెట్లవద్దికి ముగ్గురూ వెళ్లినారని మంగి అనే దాశీదాసివల్ల తెలియవచ్చినది - గనుక యీ ఖూనీ ౧ - ౨ - ముద్దాయీలవల్లనే జరిగినట్టు యింకా అనేకదృష్టాంతములవల్లనున్ను కనపడుతూవున్నది - కాబట్టి మా తాలూకుసాక్షులనున్ను జరూరని తోచేమనుష్యులనున్ను విమర్శించి ఖాయిదాప్రకారము ముద్దాయీలకు సిక్షచేయించవలెను - చిత్తగించవలెను.

Precis Writing.

Time—Two Hours.

நாகப்பூர் டிஸ்டிரிக்ட் கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் ரிவினியூபோர்ட்
செகரடேரி அவர்களுக்கு

1866௵ ஆகஸ்டு௴ 15௳யில் எழுதின நெம்பர் - 22 - உள்ள
பத்திரிகை.

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குமாரத்தி குமாரன் சோமு	8

1. இராமாபுரம் ஜமீனுடைய சொந்தக்காரரான ராமசுவாமி 1866௵ பிப்ரவரி௴ 4௳யில் இறந்துபோன சங்கதியை ரிவினியூபோர்ட்டார் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்துகிறேன். அவருக்குக் குமாரர்கள் இல்லை. ஆனபோதிலும் பககத்தில் கண்டப்பிரகாரம் ஒரு பாரியை, ஒரு குமாரத்தி, அவள் குமாரனும் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் - இறந்துபோனவர் எழுதினதாக ஒரு விண்ணப்பம் உயிலோடு தபால்மூலமாய் என்னிடத்தில் வந்தது. அந்த உயிலினாலே அவர் பேரப்பிள்ளையான சோமுவுக்கு தன்னுடைய ஜமீனும், இதர ஜங்கம சொத்தும் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன. அந்தப் பிள்ளை 8 வயசுள்ள பாலியனாயிருக்கிறபடியினால் அவனுடைய பாலிய தசையில் தன்னுடைய பாரியையின் சகோதரரான ஆறுமுகம் அந்தப் பிள்ளையின் சம்ரக்ஷணை கர்த்தாவாகவும் ஜமீனுக்கு நிர்வாக கர்த்தராகவும் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று இறந்துபோனவர் நியமித்திருக்கிறார் - ஜமீனை இந்த பாலியன்பேரில் ரிஜிஸ்தர் செய்யவேணுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார் - ஜமீனும் இதர சொத்துகளும் இப்போது ரக்ஷி

னம் சுவாதீனத்தில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது - உயிலினுடைய யதார்த்தத்தைக்குறித்து எனக்குச் சந்தேகம் உண்டாயிருக்கிறது - ஆனபோதிலும் தன் புருஷன் அதை எழுதினதாகவும் அந்தப்பிரகாரம் நடந்துகொள்வதற்குத் தனக்குச் சம்மதமாயிருக்கிறதாகவும் இறந்துபோனவர் பாரியை தஹசீல்தாரருக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறாள். இந்த ஜமீனுக்கு இதர பாத்தியஸ்தர்களாவது தாவாதார்களாவது இல்லையென்று தஹசீல்தார் தெரியப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார். ஆகையால் இந்த ஜமீனுக்கு இறந்துபோனவருக்குப் பதிலாக பாலியனான சோமுவை அங்கீகரித்து ஜமீனை அவன்பேரில் ரிஜிஸ்தர்பண்ணலாமென்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது - சோமுவினுடைய பாலியதசையில் ஜமீனைச்சார்ந்த வேலைகளை அந்த பாலியனுக்குச சமீப பந்துவான ஆறுமுகத்துக்கு ஒபபுவிககலாம்.

2. இந்த ஜமீனைச்சார்ந்த கிராமம் ஒன்றே - அதற்காக கவரன்மெண்டாருக்குச் செலுத்தவேண்டிய வருஷவாரி பேஷ்கிஷ் ரூ 75 - அதில வரும்படி - ரூ - 450.

அதன்பேரில் 1866ஸு செப்டம்பர்மீ 20உ லக்கம் 6000 முள்ள ரிவினியூபோர்ட்டார் புரொசீடிங்சு.

1804ஸு 5 - வது சட்டம் 3 - வது பிரகரணத்தை யனுசரித்து கோர்ட்டாப் வார்டஸ் பரிபாலனத்துக்கு இந்த ஜமீனைச சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டியதா என்கிற சங்கதியைக் கலெக்ட்டர் தெரியப்படுத்த வேண்டியது. இந்த குடும்பத்தின் சவிஸ்தாரத்தையும் இந்த ஜமீனுககு இன்னும் இருககிற பாத்தியஸ்தர்களையும் அவர் விவரமாய்த் தெரியப் படுத்தவேண்டியது.

இன்சார்ஜி - ஆ - சப் கலெக்ட்டர் அவர்கள்—ரிவினியூபோர்ட் செக்ரடெரி அவர்களுக்கு 1867ஸு மார்ச்சிமீ ௲உயில் எழுதின 25 லக்கமுள்ள பத்திரிகை.

1866ஸு செப்டம்பர்மீ 20உ லக்கம் 6000 முள்ள ரிவினியூ போர்டடார் புரொசீடிங்சை அனுசரித்து நான் தெரியப்படுத்துகிறது என்னவென்றால்.

1. இராமாபுரம் ஜமீனுக்குச சொந்தக்காரரான இறந்துபோன ராமசுவாமிக்குக் குமாரர்களாவது அண்ணன் தம்பிகளாவது இதர ரக்த்த சம்பந்தமுள்ளவர்களாவது இல்லை - இறந்துபோனவருக்கு வீராசாமி என்னும் சகோதரன் இருந்தான் - அவர் - 20ஸுத்துக்குமுன் சந்ததியில்லாமலே இறநதுபோய்விட்டார். அவர்பாரியை நாகம்மாள் 10ஸு

த்துக்குமுன் இறந்துபோய்விட்டாள் - இந்து லா பிரகாரம் - இறந்து போன ஜமீன்தாரருக்கு ஜீவனோடிருக்கிற சமீப பந்து அவர் பாரியை காமு என்பவள்மாத்திரந்தான்.

2. இறந்துபோனவருக்கு ஒரே குமாரத்தியான ரத்தினம் என்பவளுடைய ஏக புத்திரனை சோமுவுக்கு ஜமீனைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய தாய் இறந்துபோனவர் எழுதினதாக இருககிற உயில்பிரகாரம் நடந்து கொள்வதற்கு அவர் பாரியை காமு தன் சம்மதியைத் தெரியப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறபடியினாலே ஷையார் சொத்துக்கு இந்த பாலியனை பாத்தியஸ்தனாக அங்கீகரிக்கலாம். இந்த ஜமீனுக்கு வேறே தாவாதார்கள் ஒருவருமில்லை.

3. சோமு - 8 - வயசுள்ள பால்லியனாயிருக்கிறபடியால் சொத்தைத் தான் சுவாதீனப்படுத்திக்கொள்வதற்கு யோகயதை இல்லாதவனாயிருக்கிறான் ஆகையால் ஜமீனை கோர்ட்டாப் வார்ட்சாருடைய பரிபாலனத்திலே சோத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் - ஜமீனுடைய வருஷவாரி மொத்த பேரீசு - ரூ - 450 - அதில் கவரன்மெண்டு பேஷ்கிஷ் - ரூ - 75 - போக மீதி வரும்படி - ரூ - 375 - இதுவுமன்றி ஜமீன்தாரியினுடைய சொந்த இனுங்கள் ஷூானவைகளினால் உண்டாகிய வருஷவாரி வரும்படி - ரூ - 60 - இறந்துபோனவருடைய இனுமின் விஸ்தீர்ணம் - 20 - ஏகராக்கள் - அவைகளின் மதிப்பு - ரூ - 1050 - வீடு, ஆபரணங்கள், பாத்திர சாமான்கள் ஷூான இதர சொத்துகளின் மதிப்பு சுமார் - ரூ - 175 - அவர் இதராளுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய கடன்களின் - ரூ - சுமார் - 1500 - பாலியனுடையவும் அவன் குடும்பத்தினுடையவும் சம்ரக்ஷணைக்கும் இதர செலவுகளுக்கும் மீ - க - க்கு 20 - ரூ போதும். பாலியனை அவன் தாயாருடையவும் மாதாமஹியினுடையவும் சம்ரக்ஷணையில் வைக்கலாம், ஆகையால் பிரத்தியேகமான கார்டியன் அவசியமில்லை இந்த பாலியனின் ஜமீனைச்சேர்ந்த வேலைகளை சாதலவார் ஷூானவைகளுக்கு சுவல்ப செலவோடு தஹசீல்தார் விசாரணைக்கு உள்படுத்தலாம்.

4. பாலியனுடைய வித்தியாப்பியாசத்துக்கு ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்படும்.

அதன்பேரில் 1867ஹு மார்ச்சிமீ 5ல 305 - லக்கமுள்ள ரிவினியூபோர்ட்டார் அவர்களின் புரொசீடிங்சு.

1. இந்த ஜமீனுக்கு பார்த்தியஸ்தன் பாலியனாயிருக்கிறபடியினாலேயே அதை கோர்ட்டாப் வார்ட்சு சுவாதீனப்படுத்திக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது அவசியமென்று ஆ - சப் கலெக்ட்டர் அவர்கள் அபிப்பிராயப்படுவதாய்த் தெரியவருகிறது. ஆனால் அது சரியன்று. ஜமீனுடைய

மதிப்பு வெகு சுவல்பமாயிருக்கிறபடியினால் கோர்ட்டாப் வார்ட்சு பிர வேசிக்கவேண்டியது உத்தமமாய்க் காணவில்லை.

2. இந்த அம்சத்தைக்குறித்து கலெக்ட்டர் மறுபடியும் தெரியப் படுத்தவேண்டியது.

நாகப்பூர் டிஸ்டிரிக்ட் இன்சார்ஜி ஆ - சப் கலெக்ட்டர் அவர்கள் ரிவினியூபோர்ட் செக்ரடெரி அவர்களுக்கு 1867ஆ ஏப்பிரல்மீ 7வ எழுதின 24 - லக்கமுள்ள பத்திரிகை.

போனமீ 5வ 305 - லக்கமுள்ள ரிவினியூபோர்ட்டார் அவர்கள் புரொசீடிங்சுக்குப் பிரதி யுக்தரமாக தெரியப்படுத்துவது என்னவென்றால் ராமாபுரம் ஜமீனை கோர்ட்டாவ் வார்ட்ஸ் பரிபாலத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு முக்கிய காரணங்கள் ஒன்றுமில்லை - ஜமீனின் சுவல்ப மதிப்பை யோசித்து ஆறுமுகத்தை சம்ரக்ஷணை கர்த்தாவாகவும் நிர்வாக கர்த்தாவாகவும் எண்ணி அதை அவர் சுவாதீனத்தில் விட்டுவிடுவது யுக்த்தமாயிருக்கும் - 1866ஆ ஆகஸ்டுமீ 15வ 22 - லக்கமுள்ள பத்திரிகையில் - மேஸ்தர் தாமஸ் அவர்கள் இந்த ஏற்பாட்டையே தெரியப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார் அந்த பத்திரிகை 1866ஆ செப்டம்பர்மீ 20வ லக்கம் 6000 முள்ள போர்ட் புரொசீடிங்சில் கண்டிருககிறது.

அதன்பேரில் 1867ஆ மேமீ 14வ லக்கம் - 2500 - உள்ள கோர்ட்டாவ் வார்ட்சின் புரொசீடிங்சு.

1. இந்த வியவஹாரத்தில் தெரியப்படுத்தியிருக்கிற சங்கதிகளை யனுசரித்து இந்த ஜமீனை ரத்தினம சுவாதீனத்திலேயும் பரிபாலனத்திலேயும் விட்டுவிடலாமென்று கோர்ட்டாவ் வார்ட்சு அபிபபிராயபபடுகிறார்கள்.

2. 1804ஆ 5வது சட்டம் 3 - வது கலத்தை அனுசரித்து இந்த வியவஹாரம் கவர்னர் இன் கௌன்சில் அவர்கள் தீர்மானத்துக்கும் உத்தரவுகளுக்கும் அனுப்பப்படுகின்றது.

அதன்பேரில் 1867ஆ ஜூன்மீ 22வ 1275 லக்கமுள்ள கவரன்மெண்டார் உத்தரவு.

கோர்ட்டாவ் வார்ட்ஸ் இந்த விஷயத்தில் பிரவேசிக்கவேண்டியதில்லையென்று போர்ட்டார் அவர்களுக்கு உண்டாயிருக்கிற அபிப்பிராயத்தில் கவரன்மெண்டார் அவர்கள் கலக்கிறார்கள்.

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING PASSAGES INTO ENGLISH.

I. திருச்சிறுப்பள்ளி ஜில்லா ஹெட் அசிஸ்டாண்டு மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டவர்களுக்கு டவுன் சப் மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டு சலாஞ்செய்து எழுதிக்கொண்ட அர்ஜியென்னவென்றால்—

கோட்டை திப்பிராம திட்டி தெருவிலிருக்கும் துலுக்க தாசி முசாஜி வீட்டில் நது மீ ௩௨ பகல் - ௧௦ - மணிக்கு காவலாளி காதர் பாச்சா போயிருந்தவன் சில தடயங்களைத் திருடிப்போயிருந்து அன்று சாயந்திரம் நூ ௨ பெறுமான புலாக்குடன் அகப்பட்டதாயும், அவனையும் அவனிடமிருந்த அவனுடைய ரொக்கம் ரூபாய் தடயம் சகிதமாய் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறதாயும், கோட்டை கனிஸ்டெபில் நது மீ ௨௨ பகல் - ௪ - மணிக்கு சார்ஜி ஷீட்டுடன் அனுப்பிவித்தான். ஷை வாதி முசாஜியென்பவளை விசாரித்ததில் தான் ௩௨ காலமே - ௧௦ - மணிநேரத்துக்கு நாட்டியத்துக்குப்போயிருந்துவந்து உடுப்பு நகை முதலானதுகளை கழற்றி படுக்கை வீட்டுக்குள் பிரம்பு பெட்டிக்குள் வைத்து பூட்டினதாயும், தன் வீட்டுக்கு வரத்துப்போக்காயும சினேகிதமாயுமிருக்கிற ஷை காவலாளி படுக்கை வீட்டில் எதிரேயிருந்ததாயும், தான் சமயல் கொட்டடிக்குள் சாப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கையில் ஷை காவலாளி வெளியில் போய்விட்டதாயும், மறுபடி தான்போய் பெட்டியைப் பார்த்து நகைகள் இல்லாத நிமித்தியம் ஷை காதா பாசசா திருடிப்போயிருப்பானென்று நினைத்து, கண்டால் பிடிக்கும்படி அடுத்த வீட்டுக்கார போலீசு ஜவான் ரங்கையனிடம் சொல்லிவிட்டு தான் தேடிக்கொண்டிருந்ததில் சாயந்தரம் - ௬ - மணிக்கு பிடிபட்டதாய் ஷை ஜவான் சொல்லி அனுப்பிவித்து தான் போனபின்பு தனக்கொன்றும் தெரியாதென்று கைதி சொல்லிவிட்டதாயும், அதின்பேரில் அவனுடைய வீட்டை சோதனைபோட்டதில், அடியில் கண்டிருக்கிற தடயங்கள் அகப்பட்டதாயும் வாக்குமூலம் எழுதிவைத்தாள்.

II. செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லா பிரின்சிபல் சதரமீன் அவர்களுக்கு—
௧அருக௵ ந - ௧௦௦ - ல் வாதி கேசவுலு நாயக்கருக்காக கோர்ட்டு வகில் வெங்கடசுப்பையர் நமஸ்கரித்து, பிரதிவாதிகளுக்காக கோர்ட்டு வகீல் தாண்டவராயமுதலியார் கொடுத்த ஆன்சருக்கு எழுதிக்கொண்ட ரிப்பிளை.

கவது. பிரியாதிலெழுதியபடிக்கு புதுவாயிலென்கிற கிராமத்துக்கு வாதி சுரோத்திரியதாரென்பதும், தாவா மானியத்தில் இருபோகம் பயிரிட்டு தாங்கள் அனுபவித்துவருவதையும், ஷை இருபோகத்தின் மேல் வாரம் சர்க்காருக்குச சேரவேண்டியதென்று ரிவினியூபோர்டார் ஓடர் ஹூக்கும் அனுப்பி அதை அனுசரித்து கலெக்டரவர்கள் உக்கும்

நாமா கொடுத்துக்கொண்டுவருவதையும், அந்தப்படிக்கு தரவாரி கிராமங்களில் இருபோகம் சாகுபடியாகும் மானிய மேல்வாரத்தை சர்க்கார் ஜமைசெய்துகொண்டுவருகிறார்களென்பதையும் பிரதிவாதிகளான்சரில் பரிஷ்காரமாய் ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

௨வது. ஆனால் ஷை மானியம் மழைபெய்கிறத்துக்குத் தகுந்தபடி சில வருஷங்களில் ஒருபோகமும் சில வருஷங்களில் இரண்டுபோகமும் சில வருஷங்களில் சாகுபடியேயில்லாமலுமிருந்து இருக்கிறதாக ஆன்சர் ௨ - வது கலத்தில் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பிரியாதில் வரும்படி கேட்கும் வருஷங்களில் எந்த வருஷத்திலாவது அப்படி சம்பவித்ததாய் எழுதாததினாலேயே அந்த சங்கதி சுத்த பொய்யென்று விசிதமாகிறது.

௩வது. ஷை மானியத்தில் எவ்வளவு கண்டுமுதலானாலும் அதின் மேல்வாரம் பிராதில் கண்ட சுவாமிக்கு சேர்ந்துவருகிறதன்றியில் பிரதிவாதிகள் கைவிட்டும் கொடுத்துவருகிறதாக ஆன்சரில் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஷை சுவாமியார் கோவிலுக்கு - ௵ - க - இ பில் மத்தாவாய் - உ௰ள - நெல்லு கொடுத்துவருகிறார்களேயல்லாமல் ஜாஸ்தியெவ்வளவும் கொடுக்கிறதில்லை.

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE INTO ENGLISH.

தஞ்சாவூர் ஏட் அசிஸ்டாண்டு மாஜிஸ்திரோட்டுக்கு டவுன் சப் மாஜிஸ்திரோட்டு சலாஞ்செய்து எழுதிக்கொண்ட அர்ஜி என்னவென்றால்—

நாளதுமீ ௧௪௨ பகல் - ௧௨ - மணிக்கு கோட்டை சவுக்கியிலிருக்கிற ஜனரல் ஆசுபத்திரி கதவு சங்கிலி திறந்து ஆசுபத்திரி சாமான்கள் திருட்டுப்போனதாய் நேடிவ் சர்ஜியன் பாலுமுதலியார் தெரியப்படுத்தினதாயும், உடனே ஆசுபத்திரிக்கு தான் போய் பார்வையிட்டு யார்பேரிலாவது சமுசயமுண்டாவென்று கேட்டதில், கோட்டையிலிருக்கும் காதர்சா - க - அருணாசலம் செட்டி - க - இவர்கள்பேரில் சமுசயம் சொல்லி, அவர்களுடைய வீடு சோதனை செய்ததில், திருட்டுப்போன சொத்துகள் ஒன்றும் அகப்பட இல்லையென்றும், அருணாசலசெட்டி வீட்டிலிருந்து சட்டத்துக்கு விரோதமாய் ரவை பவுன் - ௫ - இரும்பு குண்டு - ௫ - ம் - வெங்கல வட்டில் வகைரா சில சாமான்களும் இருந்ததை சமுசயம் தோணி, அதுகளையும் போவழிகளையும் நது மீ ௧௫௨ என்னிடம் அனுப்பி, கோட்டைச சாவடி ஹேட் கனிஸ்டேபில் ரிபோர்ட்டு செய்தான்.

ஷை ஆசுபத்திரி கிளெர்க் புரவுன் என்பவனை விசாரித்ததில், மேற்கண்டபடி கதவு சங்கிலி திறந்து - ரூ - ௨௨ - அணா க - பெறுமான

ஆயுதபெட்டி வகைரா சாமான்கள் திருட்டுபோய்விட்டதாயும், தான் ௧௪ உ - பகல் - ௰ - மணிக்கு வீட்டுக்குப் போகும்போது ஷை ஆசுபத்திரி காவல் - பற ஆரோக்கியம் என்பவனை இருக்கச்சொல்லி, பீரோ சாவி மேஜை சாவி கொடுத்துப்போட்டுபோனதில், அவன் இராமல் சாவிகளை மாடத்தில் வைத்துப்போட்டு போய்விட்டதாயும், வந்த திருடன் ஷை சாவிகளை தானேயெடுத்து பீரோவைத்திறந்து திருடிப்போயிருக்கிறதாயும், காதர்சா கெட்ட நடத்தைக்காரனானதினாலே அவன் பேரில்மட்டும் சமுசயமிருக்கிறதாய் ஹெட் கனிஸ்டெபிலிடத்தில் சொன்னதாயும் அருணசலம்செட்டிபேரில் சமுசயம் சொல்லவில்லை யென்றும் பிராது வாக்குமூலம் எழுதிவைத்தார். ஆசுபத்திரி காவல் காரனை விசாரித்ததில் களவுபோனதினம் திரொஸ்ஸர் வீட்டுக்குப் போனவுடனே தானும் வழக்கப்படி சாவிகளை கொட்டடி மாடத்தில் வைத்துப்போட்டு, கதவுகளுக்கு பூட்டு இல்லாததினாலே வெளி சங்கிலி போட்டுக்கொண்டு சாப்பிடவேண்டியதற்காக வீட்டுக்குப் போய்விட்டதாயும், அந்த சமயத்தைப்பார்த்து திருடர்வந்து சாமான்களை திருடிக்கொண்டுபோயிருக்கிறதாயும் விபரஞ்சொல்லி வாக்குமூலம் எழுதி வைத்தான்.

Precis Writing.

നാഗപുരം ഡിസ്ത്രിക്ക കലക്ടർ റവന്യൂബൊൎഡാർ സിക്രറെററിക്ക അയച്ചകത്ത 1866 ആഗസ്ത 15നു നമ്പ്ര 22.

ഭാൎയ്യ-കാമു-39വയസ്സ
പുത്രി-രത്നം-25വയസ്സ
പുത്രി സുതൻ - സൊമു
എട്ടവയസ്സ.

രാമപുരം സമിന്താരിയുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥൻ രാമസ്വാമി 1866 പിപ്രവരിമാസം 4 നു അപായം വന്ന വിവരം ഞാൽ റവന്യൂബൊൎഡിന്റെ അറിവിൽപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു - അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്നു പുത്രന്മാരില്ല - എന്നാൽ മാൎജ്ജിനിൽ കാണിച്ചവരായ ഒരു ഭാൎയ്യയും ഒരു പുത്രിയും പുത്രിയുടെ ഒരു മകനും ഉണ്ട തപ്പാൽമാൎഗ്ഗമായി മരിച്ച ആളുടെപെരിൽ എഴുതിയതായ ഒരു ഹരജിയും അതൊടക്കൂടി തന്റെ ഭൂസ്ഥിതികളും ജംഗമസൊത്തക്കളും തന്റെ പൌത്രന്നാക്കിയും അവൻ എട്ടവയസ്സുള്ള ഒരു കുട്ടിയാക കൊണ്ടു അവന്റെ ബാല്യകാലത്തിൽ അവന്റെ രക്ഷകനായും സമിന്താരി കാൎയ്യാന്വെഷണത്തിന്നായും തന്റെ ഭാൎയ്യയുടെ സഹൊദരനായ ആറുമുഖത്തെ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതുമായ സമിന്താരുടെ

മരണപത്രവും എനിക്കകിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു - സമിന്താരി തന്റെ പൌത്രനായ കുട്ടിയുടെപെരിൽ ജമചെയ്തുവെപ്പാനായി മരിച്ചസമിന്താർ അപെക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു - ഭൂസ്ഥിതിയും മറ്റുള്ളസൊത്തുക്കളും ഇപ്പൊഃരതാത്തിന്റെ കയ്വശത്തിലാണ - മരണപത്രം സത്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതൊ എന്ന ഞാൻ ശങ്കിക്കുന്നു - എങ്കിലും സമിന്താരുടെ വിധവ അതതന്റെ ഭർത്താവ എഴുതിവെച്ചതാണെന്നും അതപ്രകാരം നടപ്പാൻ തനിക്കസമ്മതമാണെന്നും താസ്സിൽദാരൊട പറയുന്നു - വെറെ അവകാശികളില്ലെന്ന താസ്സിൽദാര ബൊധിപ്പിക്കുന്നു - അതകൊണ്ട സൊമുഎന്ന കുട്ടിയെ മരിച്ചാളുടെഭൂമിക്കവകാശിയായി സമ്മതിക്കെണ്ടതാണെന്ന സമിന്താരി അവന്റെപെറിൽ ജമചെയ്യെണമെന്നും എനിക്കതൊന്നുന്നു - സൊമുവിന്റെ ബാല്യകാലത്ത സമിന്താരി അവന്റെ അടുത്തസംബന്ധിയായ ആറുമുഖത്തിന്റെവശം എല്പിക്കാം—

2. ഒരു ഗ്രാമമായിട്ടുള്ള ഃരം സമിന്താരിമെൽ സൎക്കാരിൽ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ കൊടുക്കെണ്ടുന്ന പെഷ്കഷസംഖ്യ 75 ഉറുപ്പികയാകുന്നു - അനുഭം 450 ഉറുപ്പികയാകുന്നു.

ഇതിന്മെൽ റവന്യുബൊഡ്ഡാർ 1866 സപ്തെമ്പർ 20 നു ചെയ്യു പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ നമ്പ്ര 6000.

1804 ലെ 5 -ാം റിഗുലെഷൻ 3 -ാം വകുപ്പപ്രകാരം സമിന്താരി കൊട്ടുആഫവാഡിന്റെ കയ്വശം വെക്കെണ്ടതൊ എന്ന കലക്ടർ അറിയിക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു - സമിന്താരുടെ വംശത്തെക്കുറിച്ച അധികംവിപരമായും വെറെ അവകാശികളുണ്ടാവാൻ വഴിയുണ്ടൊ എന്നും എഴുതി അയക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ആക്ടിംഗ സബ്കലക്ടർ ഇൻചാൎജ്ജ റവന്യുബൊഡ സിക്രട്ടെറിക്ക 1867 മാൎച്ച 1 നു അയച്ചകത്ത - നമ്പ്ര 25.

1. 1866 സപ്തെമ്പർ 20 നുത്തെ കത്ത നമ്പ്ര 6000 ത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ താങ്കളെ അറിയിക്കുന്നത എന്തെന്നാൽ - രാമപുരം സമിന്താരിയുടെ മരിച്ചുപൊയ ഉടമസ്ഥനായ രാമസ്വാമിക്ക പുത്രന്മാരൊ സ

ഹോദരന്മാരൊ മറ്റവല്ല രക്തസംബന്ധികളൊ ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു - അദ്ദെഹത്തിന്ന വീരാസ്സ്വാമി എന്നപെരായി ഒരു സഹോദരനുണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നാൽ അവൻ സന്താനഹീനനായി എകദെശം 20 കൊല്ലമായി മരിച്ചുപൊയി അവന്റെ വിധവ നാഗമ്മ മരിച്ചിട്ടു 10 കൊല്ലമായി - മരിച്ചസമീന്താൎക്ക ഹിന്തുശാസ്ത്രപ്രകാരം അടുത്ത അവകാശി അവന്റെ വിധവ കാമു ആകുന്നു.

2. തന്റെസൊത്തുക്കൾ തന്റെ എകപുത്രിയുടെ എകപുത്രനായ സൊമുവിന്ന കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ മരിച്ച സമീന്താര എഴുതിവെച്ചുത എന്നപറയുന്ന മരണപത്രത്തിലെ നിശ്ചയപ്രകാരം നടപ്പാൻ ആ സ്ത്രീ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതകൊണ്ടു, അവനെ മരിച്ച ആളുടെവസ്തുക്കൾക്ക അവകാശിയെന്ന സമ്മതിക്കെണ്ടുതാകുന്നു - വേറെ അവകാശികളാരുമില്ല.

3. സൊമു എട്ടുവയസ്സുള്ള ഒരു കുട്ടിമാത്രമാകകൊണ്ടു പെറുപ്പം കൊണ്ടു വസ്തുക്കൾ കൈവശപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ അപ്രാപ്തനാണ - അതകൊണ്ടു സമീന്താരി കൊൎട്ട ആഫ വാൎഡ്സിന്റെ കൈവശത്തിൽ വെക്കെണ്ടുതാകുന്നു - അതിന്റെ കൊല്ലത്ത അനുഭവം 450 ഉറുപ്പികയാകുന്നു - അതിൽനിന്ന ഗവൎമ്മെണ്ടു പെഷ്കഷ 75 ഉറുപ്പികയും കഴിച്ചാൽ 375 ബാക്കിയുണ്ടാകും - ഇതകൂടാതെ സമീന്താരുടെ ഇനാം സൊത്തിൽനിന്ന കൊല്ലത്തിൽ 60 ഉറുപ്പികയൊളം പിരിയും - മരിച്ച ആളുടെ ഇനാംഭൂമി 20 എക്കർ ഉണ്ടാകും 1050 ഉറുപ്പിക വിലയുമുണ്ടാകും - മറ്റുള്ള സൊത്തുക്കളായ വീട ആഭരണങ്ങൾ - വിട്ടുപാത്രങ്ങൾ മുതലായത 175 ഉറുപ്പികയൊളവും ഉണ്ടു - മറ്റുള്ളവൎക്ക സമീന്താര കൊടുക്കെണ്ടുംകടം എകദെശം 1500 ഉറുപ്പികയൊളമുണ്ടു- ഠരം കുട്ടിക്കും കുഡുംബത്തിന്നും ഭക്ഷണച്ചിലവമുതലായതിന്ന മാസത്തിൽ 20 ഉറുപ്പിക മതിയാകും രക്ഷിതാവായ ഒരാൾ ആവശ്യമില്ല എന്നാൽ കുട്ടിയെതന്റെ അമ്മയുടെയും മുത്തച്ചിയുടെയും രക്ഷയിൽ വെച്ചാൽമതി - സാദൎവ്വാദ സെപാല്പചിലവിന്മെൽ കുട്ടിയുടെ സൊത്തുക്കൾ താസ്സിൽദാരുടെ മെൽവിചാരത്തിന്മെൽ രക്ഷിച്ചു കൊള്ളുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

4. കുട്ടിയുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്ന വെണ്ടുചട്ടങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളാം.

1867 മാൎച്ച് 5നു റെവന്യുബൊൎഡ പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ നമ്പ്ര 305.

1. സമിന്താരിയുടെ അവകാശി ഒരു കുട്ടിയായുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം സമിന്താരി കൊൎട്ട ആഫവാൎഡിന്റെ ആധിനത്തിൽ വെക്കെണ്ടു താണെന്ന ആക്റ്റിംഗ സബ്ബകലക്ടർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന കാണുന്നു എന്നാൽ അതകൂടിയെ കഴിയുമെന്നില്ല - സമിന്താരിയുടെ അനുഭം എത്രയൊ കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുളളതകൊണ്ടു കൊൎട്ട ആഫവാൎഡ പ്രവെശിക്കു ന്നത യുക്തമൊ എന്ന അവര സംശതിക്കുന്നു.

2. ൟ കാൎയ്യത്തെപറ്റി കലക്ടർ എനിയും റിപ്പൊൎട്ടചെയ്യണം.

നാഗപ്പരം അക്റ്റിംഗ സബ്ബകലക്ടർ ഇൻചാൎജ്ജ റെവന്യു ബൊൎഡ സിക്രട്ടെറിക്ക 1867 എപ്രിൽ 7 നു 24-ാം നമ്പ്രായി എഴുതിയകത്ത.

ബൊൎഡാരുടെ കഴിഞ്ഞമാസം 5 നുത്തെ പ്രൊസിഡിംഗ്സിന്ന മറുവടിയായി ഞാൻ ബൊധിപ്പിക്കുന്നത എന്തെന്നാൽ - രാമപുരം സമിന്താരികൊൎട്ട ആഫ വാൎഡിന്റെ മെൽവിചാരത്തിൽ വെപ്പാ നായി വിശെഷാൽ സംഗതികളില്ല - അതിന്റെ വിലവളരെ കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുളളത വിചാരിച്ചാൽ അത ആദായത്തൊടകൂടെ രക്ഷിതാ വും കയികാൎയ്യകൎത്താവും എന്നുളളസ്ഥിതിയിൽ ആറുമുഖത്തിന്റെ കയ്വശം എല്പിക്കാമെന്ന എനിക്കതൊന്നുന്നു ൟ മാൎഗ്ഗം മിസ്റ്റർ തൊമസ്സാൽ ആയാളുടെ 1866 ആഗസ്ത 15 നുത്തെ 22 - ാം നമ്പ്ര കത്തിലും ബൊൎഡാരുടെ 1866 സപ്തെമ്പർ 20 നുത്തെ 600 നമ്പ്ര പ്രൊസിഡിങ്ങസിലും ശിഫാൎശ്ശചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു.

കൊട്ടആഫവാൎഡിന്റെ 1867 മെയി 14 നുത്തെ-2500-ാം നമ്പ്ര പ്രൊസിഡിങ്ങസ്സ.

1. സമിന്താരി രത്നത്തിന്റെ കയ്വശത്തിലും കൈകാൎയ്യത്തിലും വെക്കെണ്ടുതാണെന്ന - റിപ്പൊൎട്ടചെയ്യു സംഗതികളിന്മെൽ - കൊൎട്ട ആഫവാൎഡിന്ന തൊന്നിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

2. 1804 ലെ 5-ാം റിഗുലെഷൻപ്രകാരം ആലൊചനസഭയിൽ ഗവൎണ്ണരുടെ തീൎപ്പിനും കല്പനക്കും ൟ സംഗതി ബൊധിപ്പിച്ചിരി ക്കുന്നു.

അതിന്മെൽ കല്പന 1867 ജൂൻ 22 നു നമ്പ്ര 1275.

ഇത റവന്യൂബൊൎഡാര കൊട്ടക്കൂഫ ഡപാൎഡിന്റെ അധികാരത്തിന്മെൽ പ്രവെശിക്കത്തക്ക ഒരു കാൎയ്യമല്ലെന്നുള്ള അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ ഗവൎമ്മെണ്ടുകാര യൊജിക്കുന്നു.

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE INTO ENGLISH.

അന്വെഷിപ്പാനായി അന്നവകൽ 4 മണിക്ക ഞാൻ പുറപ്പെട്ട പോകുമ്പോൾ വഴിക്കൽവെച്ച മേൽപറഞ്ഞ രണ്ടാളെയും അന്നശ്ശെരി അംശം കൊൽക്കാരൻ ഒതെനൻ എന്റെ അടുക്കലെക്ക കൂടി കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതകണ്ട അവരോട ഞാൻ മുഖതാവിൽ ചോദിച്ചതിൽ-താമരശ്ശെരിദെശത്ത കുറുളികാവിന്റെ വടക്കെ എടവഴിയിൽവെച്ച അന്യായക്കാരൻ ഇമ്പിച്ചിനായൎക്ക തടവുകാരൻ ചാത്തൻ ഒരു ഉറുപ്പിക കൊടുക്കാനുള്ളത ചോദിച്ചസംഗതിയാൽ-തടവുകാരൻ അവന്റെ പിശ്ശാങ്കത്തികൊണ്ട അന്യായക്കാരനെ കുത്തിമുറി എല്പിച്ചതാണെന്ന അന്യായക്കാരനും പിശ്ശാങ്കത്തിതന്റെത അല്ലെന്നും അന്യായക്കാരന എങ്ങിനെ മുറിഞ്ഞു എന്നതനിക്ക ഒൎമ്മതഇല്ലെന്ന തടവുകാരനും പറക്കയും പിശ്ശാങ്കത്തി ഒതെനൻ ഹാജരാക്കുകയും ചെയ്കയും അപ്പോഴക്ക നെരം അസമയമായി പൊയതിനാൽ തടവുകാരനെയും പിശ്ശാങ്കത്തിയെയും അന്ന ബെന്തൊവസ്തിൽ വെക്കുകയും സ്ടെഷൻഹൌസ്സിലെക്ക അറിയിച്ചപ്രകാരം പിറെറന്നാൾ രാവിലെക്ക ഡിപ്ടികൻസ്ടെബൾ രാമൻനായര എത്തുകകൊണ്ട തടവുകാരനെയും പിശ്ശാങ്കത്തിയെയും അയാൾപക്കൽ എല്പിച്ചകൊടുത്തപിന്നെ അയാളും ഞാനുംകൂടി കുററംനടന്നസ്ഥലത്തും മററുംപോയി വെണ്ടുന്ന ആളുകളെയും മററുംവരുത്തി ഠരം കുററത്തെകുറിച്ച അന്വെഷിക്കുകയും അന്ന അന്വെഷണത്തിങ്കൽവെച്ച അന്യായക്കാരൻ മുതലായവരകൂടി അന്നശ്ശെരി അംശത്തിൽ തന്റെ പറമ്പിലെ മാങ്ങപറിക്കുകയും തന്നെ പിടിച്ചകെട്ടി അടികലശൽചെയ്കയും ചെയ്തപ്രകാരം തടവുകാരൻ പറകകൊണ്ട ആ സംഗതിയെകുറിച്ചും അന്വെഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

അന്യായക്കാരനെ മെൽപറഞ്ഞ എടവഴിയിൽവെച്ച മേൽപ്രകാരം ഉറുപ്പികചോദിച്ചതനിമിത്തം ഉണ്ടായ ശത്രുതയാൽ തടവുകാരൻ പിശ്ശാങ്കത്തികൊണ്ട കുത്തിമുറി എല്പിക്കുകയും അങ്ങിനെകത്തി

മുറി ഏല്പിച്ചതവഴിപോകുന്ന മുഖ്യസ്ഥൻ കതവാരക്കൽ കൊന്തൻ നായര ഒല്ലിയൊട്ടുകുഞ്ഞമ്മത മൊയലിയാര ഇവരകണ്ടിട്ടു തടവുകാരനൊട പീശാങ്കത്തി പിടിച്ചു വാങ്ങുമ്പൊൾ ആ പീശാങ്കത്തി തടവുകാരന്റെകയിക്ക അബദ്ധമായികൊണ്ടു മുറികയും ചെയ്യുതാണെന്നും മാങ്ങപറിക്കയും പിടിച്ചുകെട്ടുകയും അടിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു എന്ന തടവുകാരൻ അന്ന്യായക്കാരൻ മുതലായവരുടെ മെൽപറഞ്ഞത നെരല്ലന്നു തടവുകാരൻചെയ്യുകുററം ഇല്ലായ്യ ആയാൻവെണ്ടി കൌശലമായി പറയുന്നതാണെന്നും തടവുകാരൻ കീഴക്കടശിക്ഷക്ക ഉൾപ്പെട്ടവൻ അല്ലങ്കിലും കള്ളംകുടിച്ചതൊന്നിവാസമായി അടക്കുന്നപൊക്കിരി ആണെന്നും കത്തിമുറി ഏല്പിച്ച പീശാങ്കത്തി തടവുകാരന്റെത തന്നെ എന്നും കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

Translate the following Passage into English.

ಬೆಳಗಲತಾಲ್ಲು ತಹಶೀಲದಾರ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸರಾಯನು ಬರೆದ ಅದಬಿನಿಂದಾ ಬರಕೊಂಡ ಅರ್ಜಿ ದೇವರು ಹುಕ್ಕೇರಿ ಮಾಗಣೀ ವೆಲಕುಡ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅಡವಡಿ ಕೆಕೆನಾಥ ಕುಮಾಯಂಬುವನು ಸಾಲಗುದಸ್ತಾ ಪಿಟ್ರಿಶನ ನಂಬ್ರು ೩೬೭ಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಕೊಂಡ ಅರ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾನು ಬಾಗಮೆ ಷುರುಮಾಡಿ ಯಿರುವದ್ದರಿಂದಾ ಬೇರಿಜು ಮುಕರುರಾದಿ ತನಿಗೆ ದರಖಾಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂತಾ ಜಾಹಿರ್ಮಾಡುವ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಠರಾಂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತನ್ನಿಮಾಡ್ನಿದ ದಸ್ತೈವಜಗಳು ಫೇರಿಸ್ತು ನಿಶಿ ಮರಸೂಲ್ಮಾದಿಥೆನೆ. ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರ ದರಖಾಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಕೇಳುವ ಸ್ಥಳ ಸದರ್ರಿ ಫೇರೀಸ್ತ ನಂ ೭ ನೇ ನಕ್ಷಷೆ ಪೈಕಿ ನಂಬ್ರು ೧ ನೆದಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗಂಟಗಳು ೨॥- ಪುದಿಪಾಡು ಬ್ಯಾಜವರೀದಾಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ವೆಲಕುಡ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಂಬ್ರು ೧೪ ನೇ ಕೆಣಿಕ ಶಂಕರ ನೆಂಬ ತನ್ನ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಶೇರಿದಂಥಾದಾಗಿ ಸಾಬಕಾರಭ್ಯ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಬಾಗಿ ಬಂದದರಿಂದಾ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರಗೆ ದರಖಾಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಕುಡಕೂಡದೆಂತಾ ರಾಮಮುತ್ತ ಅಡವಡಿವ ಯಿವನ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯಕೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕ ಸರ್ಹಾ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಬಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಶೇರಿದೆಂಬುವದು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಬಕಾರಭ್ಯ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಬಾಗುತ್ತಾಬಂದದ್ದು ಸರ್ಹಾ ವಾಜಬಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುಖ್ತೆಸರ ಮಹಜರನಾಮೆ ಪಟ್ಟೆಲನ ಕೈಫೀಯತ್ತ ಮಾಗಣೀ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಪುರಟ್ಟಿ ನಿಂದಾ ಸರ್ಹಾ ಕೊರುವದಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಾ ಸಂಗತಿ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರನು ವಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದರ ಅನುಭವ ತಾನು ವಂದುಕಿಶ ಕುಲ್ಲದೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಕುಟ್ಟದೆಂತಲ್ಲೂ ತಾನು ಬಾಮ್ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಷುರುಮಾಡಿ ಅನುಭವಿಶಿ ಬಂದಿಧೇನೆಂತ್ತಾ ಅರ್ಜಿಯಲಿ ಬರದಂಥಾದ್ದು ಖರೆಯಾದಲ್ಲಾದರಿಂದಾ ತನ್ನ ಅರ್ಜಿತನಖೀ ಕವಾಯಿ ತೆಗದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂತ್ತಾ ಕೈನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಕೊಟ್ಟು ಯಿಥಾಳೆ ಯಿದು ನೊಡುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ರಾಮಮುತ್ತಾ ಅಡಿವಡಿ ಕೈನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳು

ವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯವನ ಅರ್ಜಿಯು ಕೇವನ್ನಾಗು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರಗು ಜಿದ್ದಾ ಜಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಸಂಮಂಧ ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರನು ದರಖಾಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆಂಬದಾಗೆ ತಿಳಿ ಹೇಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಹೊರುತ್ತದೆ ಹುಕುಮ ಯಿಂತಾರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬೇರಿಜು ಮುಕರುರ್ರಾದಿ ಹೊದಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಬಬು ಕಾಣದೆ ಪಿಟಿಶನ ತಿಗದುಕಾರಾಕ ತಕ್ಕದಾಗಿ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ವೇದ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾದರಾಗುವ ಹುಕುಂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಡದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಕೇಸಿ.

2. ಹೀಗೆ ಅವರು ಮಾತಾಡುವದನ್ನು ಲಾವಿಗೆಯ ಮರಿಗಳು ಕೇಳಿ ತಾಯಿಬರುತ್ತಲೇ ನಡದ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಿಳಿಸಿದವು. ತಾಯಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ—ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರು ಪರರ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೇಳ ಹೋದರಲ್ಲ! ಆದದರಿಂದ ನಾಳೆ ಸಹಾ ನಮಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿತು - ಮಾರಣೆ ದಿವಸ ತಾಯಿ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಹಾಗೆ ಮರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರು ಬಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಮಾತಾಡುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದು ನಾನು ಬಂದಾಗಲೇ ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಹುಳ ಹಿಂಡಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾರಿ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಲಾವಿಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕಿ ಹೋದ ಬಳಿಕ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗನೂ ಅವನ ಮಗನೂ ಬಂದರು. ಆದರೆ ಪರರ ಸಹಾಯ ತಕ್ಕದೆ ಹೋದದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಬೆಳಿಗೆ ತ್ವರಾ ಕದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಂಧು ಬಳಗದವರನ್ನು ಕರ ಕೊಂಡುಬರುವಾ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಹೋದರು. ಆ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹಕ್ಕಿಯ ಮರಿಗಳು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು - ತಾಯಿಬರುತ್ತಲೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿದವು. ತಾಯಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ - ಓ ಮಕ್ಕಳೇ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಮಾಡದೆ ಪರರಿಂದ ನಡಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಗೆಯುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಲೇಶವಾದರೂ ಭಯಪಡ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲಾ. ಆದರೂ ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲದವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪದೆ ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸಿ ಮಾರಣೆ ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಹಕ್ಕಿಯು ಹೋದಬಳಿಕ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರವನೂ ಅವನ ಮಗನೂ ತಿರಿಗಿ ಬಂದು ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತು ಕಾದುಕೊಂಡು ಯಾರೂ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನೋಡಿ—ಇನ್ನೇನು ಮಾಡಲಿ? ನಾವು ಕೋರಿದ ಪರರ ಸಹಾಯವೂ ಬಂಧುಬಳಗದವರ ಸಹಾಯವೂ ತಪ್ಪಿತು. ಆದದರಿಂದ ನಾಳೆ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವಿಬ್ಬರಾದರೂ ಬಂದು ಬೆಳೆ ಕೊಯ್ಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚೈಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರು - ಆ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಲಾವಿಗೆ ಮರಿಗಳು ಕೇಳಿ ತಾಯಿಬರುತ್ತಲೇ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿ, ಆ ಹಕ್ಕಿಯು - ಇನ್ನು ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಕೇಡು ಬರುವದೆಂಬದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ - ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಮಾಡ ನಿಶ್ಚೈಸಿಕೊಂಡದರಿಂದ ಅದು ನಾಳೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಸರಿ ಎಂತಾ ಹೇಳಿ ಮರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗೂಡಿನಿಂದ ತರ ಕೊಂಡು ಹೊತ್ತಾರೆ ಕಾಡಿನ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವರೆಗೆ ಹೋಯಿತು.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE EXAMINERS.

From H. Morris, Esq., Examiner in Norton's Law of Evidence, and Mahomedan Law.

"With regard to the papers on the Law of Evidence I have but few remarks to make. The general impression left on my mind after the perusal of all the papers is, that the great majority of the candidates have got up the subject by means of an abridgment or an analysis, and not by the patient study of the text-book itself. The best paper, and indeed the only one which obtained the maximum of marks, was the production of No. 2612, a candidate examined at Madras. Single papers of much excellence came from places so far apart as Chetterpore, Calicut, and Kurnool; but there was no marked proficiency in any particular locality.

"I have examined with peculiar care the papers from Rajahmundry and Nellore, which you forwarded to me under a separate cover from the rest with your letter No. 367, of the 11th of September, as it was suspected that they had been tampered with. I have not been able to discover any signs of their having been corrected, or of other papers having been substituted for those originally placed in the packets.

"In one or two instances I have discovered that one candidate has copied from another, who must have been seated next to him, from their both having used peculiar phrases which could not have been obtained from any book previously studied by both, and retained in the memory. The only notable instance of this, that I can now recollect, is the case of Nos. 536 and 537. It is, of course, very difficult to detect such cases of copying; and it is still more difficult to detect instances of copying where the very words of the text-book are used, as many of the candidates have most excellent memories, and are able to remember accurately selected passages which have been previously learnt.

"The papers in Mahomedan Law were written in five languages. The English and Telugu I read myself; the Tamil were read out to me; the Canarese were read out and interpreted; and the Malayalum were forwarded to the Malayalum Translator to Government, who kindly permitted his Munshi to write translations, which I examined and valued. The Tamil papers were far more numerous than any others. 228 came from the Tanjore District alone, being exactly 100 more than the whole of the Telugu papers; and, in that district, 110 came from Combaconum, most of the candidates being anxious to obtain appointments as Pleaders in the District Munsiffs' Courts. I would bring to notice the suggestive fact that, although the subject was Mahomedan Law, the number of Mahomedan candidates was only ten."

From J. R. Kindersley, Esq., Examiner in the Law of Evidence, Lower Grade.

"I have not observed any marked difference between the results of this and of previous examinations. But I think that those who have written their answers in the vernacular have been more successful than before. On the other hand, while the average is higher, there seem to be fewer papers remarkably well done. The young men examined at Madras, and at Combaconum, Tanjore, and other places in the southern districts, have, as usual, done the best."

From J. H. Nelson, Esq., Examiner in Code of Civil Procedure, Higher and Lower Grades, and Hindu Law.

"On the whole I consider the papers to have been somewhat better done this year than last, but I again have to regret the prevalence of the same deplorable practice amongst candidates from all parts of the country, of attempting to learn the test-books by-heart instead of acquiring an intelligent general knowledge of their several contents. In this respect I am sorry to say, I see no signs of improvement, several of the questions set, although perfectly simple in themselves, such as, How is a suitor affected by his plaint being rejected? have been rightly answered by scarcely one of the candidates; because so framed as to necessitate the taking together two or three distinct provisions of the Law, and thoughtfully working out the answer.

"The English writing candidates have done far better than the others. As far as mere memory goes, many of them have done well. But I am unable to say that a single man has got or deserved full marks, or that a single answer paper shows signs of any considerable promise. None rise above mediocrity.

"With regard to Hindu Law, as great changes, in what is so called, have been introduced by the High Court during the last few years, and candidates must necessarily be much confused by these changes, I would suggest the advisability of examining, in future, in certain selected cases reported in the High Court Reports. Sir Thomas Strange's work is now well nigh obsolete, and quite below the level of modern inquiry, and I cannot but think it unwise to hold it up to candidates as the be-all and end-all of Hindu Law.

"In the Civil Procedure Code I cannot help thinking the examination covers too much ground. No student can be expected to master the whole code, and many parts of it are rarely turned to in practice."

From E. F. WEBSTER, ESQ., Examiner in Criminal Procedure Code, Higher and Lower Grades, Civil Rules of Practice, Law of Torts, and Goldsmith's Equity.

"I regret that I am unable to point to any locality in which the candidates have shown a marked proficiency in any subject.

"Speaking generally of the papers, I must say the answers were unsatisfactory.

"In the Criminal Procedure Code, I often found the candidates wonderfully accurate in giving the number of the section in which the answer to the question lay, but the answer itself was generally given loosely and inaccurately.

"There is also on the part of the candidates a very strong desire to be examined in the English language. Every lad who can string a few English words together seems to think he is competent to write an English paper in a Law Examination, and the consequence is, that many papers are written with a total disregard of the rules of spelling, and in an idiom apparently the offspring of the candidate's own brain.

"One striking fact has come to my knowledge during the examination of these papers. I find that if a candidate of any given locality falls into an error in answering a question, all other candidates of the same locality are pretty certain to fall into the same error, *e. g.*, in the 4th question on the Criminal Procedure Code, Lower Grade, the candidates were asked where a prisoner could be tried, who was sentenced to imprisonment in Tinnevelly and removed by Government to the Salem Jail, from whence he escaped and was recaptured in Tanjore. Here a mere knowledge of the numbers of the sections will not help a candidate much. The question requires a little thought, the answer being that the prisoner might be tried in any one of the three districts, but I invariably found that if one candidate fixed on any one of the three districts as the proper place to hold the trial, all other candidates would follow suit, and give the same answer.

"Possibly a little stricter supervision by the local Superintendents would prevent this happening in future.

"The Equity papers generally were very bad, and one candidate, (a Pleader in a Munsiff's Court,) at the bottom of an exceedingly bad paper, informed me that he had given his answers without ever having read the text-book. Touching appeals to the mercy of the Examiner are frequently made, and the dire poverty of the candidate urged as a reason why he should be allowed to slip through.

"I mention this as I think it serves to show that amongst the candidates we must expect to find a class of men, of no attainments whatever, but who, knowing that the only road to a successful career lies through the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, have determined to try their luck, and to trust to the eas conscience of the Examiner; hence it is that so many candidates are plucked year after year."

From F. BRANDT, ESQ., Examiner in Penal Code, Higher and Lower Grades.

"As to the general character of the answers, the Higher Standard papers are, on the whole, decidedly more satisfactory than the Lower: there is more intelligence displayed in the answers in the Higher Grade: the answers in the Lower Grade are, I think, inferior to those I have seen in former years.

"The Malayalum and Canarese* papers are noticeably meagre; and, in the former papers, the answers to the second question, (which is an important question for which the highest marks were obtainable,) were with very few exceptions wrongly given in consequence of the question being misunderstood; that is to say, the answers gave the cases in which culpable homicide does amount to murder not the exceptional cases in which it does not. I thought the translation of the question might have been defective, but as far as I could judge it was not, and the translator who read over the answers to me assures me that there is no excuse for mistake. A similar mistake was not generally made in the other papers, whether English, Tamil, Telugu, or Canarese.

* Lower Grade.

"Where remarks have been made in the Superintendent's Memoranda accompanying the papers, I have placed the Memoranda in the mark list, and made a note in the margin, calling attention to the Superintendent's remarks."

From J. F. PRICE, ESQ., Examiner in Revenue Regulations and Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, Higher and Lower Grades.

"The results of the examination were on the whole fair, and the papers of the candidates in Vernacular were much superior to those of last year. The improvement in knowledge of the Circular Orders was particularly marked, and I have observed all throughout the English papers an advance in orthography and style. In some instances the candidates, instead of pouring out a quantity of "cram," showed that they really understood their subjects. These cases were however few and far between; the majority of the Examinees displayed the wonderful talent which Hindus have of being able to carry, for a limited period in their memories, an immense mass of matter without understanding how to apply to it."

From S. VIJIARAGAVOOLOO CHETTY, Examiner in Précis-Writing, Higher and Lower Grades.

"The total number of papers valued by me is 1131, 880 of the Higher, and 251 of the Lower Grade; and the number passed is 370 of the former, and 157 of the latter, or 42 and 62 per cent. respectively.

"These results are, in my opinion, highly satisfactory. The proportion of successful candidates in the Higher Grade in the previous year was 37. The increase of five per cent. in 1868 is a reasonable improvement. I found a considerable change for the better in the general style of the papers, but as in previous years I noticed several instances in which the candidates, though capable of writing a better paper, have failed from not having taken sufficient pains to master the subject, or from great haste.

"Now that the art of Précis-Writing is so well understood throughout the Presidency, I think it would be advisable to make the test more difficult for the higher appointments, such as Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, Uncovenanted Assistants, and Head Clerks, and give a comparatively easy paper to those who seek to qualify themselves for subordinate Clerkships.

"There is a remarkable improvement in the Vernacular or Lower Grade Précis-Writing. In 1868, 157 candidates passed out of 251 examined, or 62 per cent. against 38 out of 249, or only 15 per cent. in 1867. In my letter, dated 27th January 1868, I explained that the Vernacular copies of my pamphlet on Précis-Writing were not ready in time to be useful to the candidates previous to the examination of 1867. I believe the book has been much used in 1868."

From Major T. G. M. Lane, Examiner in Translation Papers in Telugu.

"I have no particular remarks to offer on the merits of these papers; they very much resemble those of last year, the great majority of them being very inferior, and a few very fair."

APPENDIX B.

Papers relating to the General Test Examinations of 1869.

NOTIFICATION.

The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations gives notice that the next Annual Examination (according to the *General Test* prescribed by Government Notification, dated 26th April 1861) of candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, will be held on the 8th and two following days of February 1869 at the following places :—

Chetterpore,	Bellary,	Combaconum,	Cochin,
Chicacole,	Nellore,	Tranquebar,	Calicut,
Vizagapatam,	Chittoor,	Tanjore,	Cannanore,
Rajahmundry,	Madras,	Trichinopoly,	Mangalore,
Masulipatam,	Cuddalore,	Madura,	Bangalore, and
Kurnool,	Salem,	Palamcottah,	Ootacamund.
Cuddapah,	Coimbatore,	Trevandrum,	

2. Candidates must send in their applications on printed Forms, which may be obtained from all Tahsildars and Treasury Deputy Collectors, on payment of the prescribed fee. The Forms of Application must reach the Collectors of the Districts*, in which candidates desire to be examined, on or before the 15th November 1868. Under no circumstances will applications received after that date be accepted.

3. Candidates must be not less than eighteen years old, and must pay to the Officer from whom they obtain the form of Application a fee of

NOTE.—*For* Trevandrum *and* Cochin, *the applications should be sent to the* Resident of Travancore, *and for* Bangalore *to the* Director of Public Instruction, Mysore.

Rupees 6, a receipt for which will be given on the face of the Form which is supplied to them. The fee must be paid in every case without exception. No fee will be returned under any circumstances, unless the candidate is prevented from attending the examination by some action on the part of an Officer of Government, when the case may be submitted to the Commissioner for orders.

4. No application will be received unless it is accompanied by a certificate, signed by a Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate of the rank given in the margin, showing that the candidate has been vaccinated, or has had the small-pox. In the case, however, of candidates who produced certificates at any of the examinations held in 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, or 1868, no further voucher of this description will be necessary; but this exemption does not extend to certificates which may have been obtained in years prior to 1864. Candidates will not be permitted to produce their vaccination certificates on the day of examination.

Zillah Surgeon.
Sub-Assistant and Native Surgeon.
First and Second Apothecaries.

5. Candidates who have passed at a previous examination the Test in Arithmetic, History, and Geography will not be required to pass a further examination in those subjects in the event of their applying to be examined in a second language at the ensuing examination.

6. Candidates will be required to execute the Arithmetic Paper in *English* figures; no marks will be given for any answers which are executed in *Vernacular* figures. In the paper on "Handwriting" *in all languages* the words must be written separately, a space being left before and after each word, and the writing must be plain.

7. Candidates should write their names, their fathers' names, and their house names *distinctly*, and *in full*, on the top of each sheet of the answer paper, as well as on the heading of the question paper. Native candidates, who prepare their applications in the English language, should write their names and their fathers' names in the *Vernacular* character as well as in English.

8. To facilitate reference, those candidates who have already passed the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, or any University Examination, or the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the 5th and 6th Grades under the old rules, or the 3rd Grade under the rules at present in force, should specify in their application the year in which they passed, and the page, &c., of the Gazette containing their names.

9. No candidate will be admitted to the examination at any other place than that named in his application.

J. D. SIM,
Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
U. C. S. EXAMINATIONS,
1st October 1868.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Handwriting.

Copy the following paper, writing in full all figures and abbreviations that occur :—

Inam Commission—With the excepn. of 3 Talooks in the dist. of Trichinopoly which will soon be completed, the outdoor operations of the Commission were over throughout the Presy. The No. of cases recd. in the central Office, tho' only 23,100 embraced a vast variety of very valuable Inam property, consistg. chiefly of whole villages, and comprisg. an area of acres 6,57,827, of the estimated value of Rs. 14,53,999. The result is an additional reve. to Govt. of Rs. 1,10,413, while the cost of the Commission for the year did not exceed Rs. 1,35,329. The No. of titles confirmed from the commencet. of operats. up to the end of 1864-65 was 3,39,101, involvg. an extent of acres 48,13,809, the full assesst. being Rs. 72,21,420. These lands which used to give a quit-rent of Rs. 6,23,183, were, by the operations of the Comn. made to yield an additional reve. of Rs. 7,80,484, while the entire cost of the Commission only amounted to Rs. 8,20,204. During the year in Nellore, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, and Malabar, 2214 sq. miles of country were surveyed, 2943 sq. miles were mapped out, and the maps of 758 villages were lithogd. In Ganjam and Coimbatore alone were the waste land rules taken advantage of. In Ganjam 2941 acres were sold for Rs. 6815. Under the special rules for the Neilgherry and Shevaroy Hills, and the Wynaad Coffee lands, 2450 acres were sold. The propriety. right in 6938 acres of escheated land in Malabar was sold for Rs. 302,828 to the occupyg. tenants.

Dictation.

Substantially, Invidious, Acknowledgment, Prejudice, Obnoxious, Persuasion, Exemplary, Supersession, Derogatory, Accessory, Promptitude, Enthusiasm, Atrocities, Susceptible, Unalterable, Analogous, Irresistible, Exhibition, Transference, Intrigue, Association, Presumptuous, Benefited, Supremacy, Philanthropic.

As it is the object of poetry to give pleasure, it would seem to be a pretty safe conclusion that that poetry must be best which gives the greatest pleasure to the greatest number of persons, yet we must pause a little before we give assent to so plausible a proposition. It would not be quite correct to say that those are invariably the best judges who are the most easily pleased. The great multitude, even of the reading world, must necessarily be uninstructed and injudicious; and will frequently be found, not only to derive pleasure from what is worthless in finer eyes, but to be quite insensible to those beauties which afford the most exquisite delight to more cultivated understandings

True pathos and sublimity will indeed charm every one; but, out of this lofty sphere, we are convinced, that the poetry which appears most perfect to a very refined taste, will not often turn out to be very popular poetry.

MISSPELLING.

Won of the most promminant peculearatees in the Quaker custums relaits to there langwidg. They incist, in the furst plaice, upon saying thou insted of you; and this was an inovayshun upon wich there fownder seams to have vallowd himself as much as upon yany other part of his sistam. The yuce of "thow" ses honnest George Fox, with vizabul complaisency "was a soar cut to prowd flesh!" and menny beetings and revylings, and ours of endewrence in the stocks did he triumfuntlie yendewr far his intripped udhearunce to this gramatticle propryaty. Ecsept that it is (or rarthur was) gramattically kurrekt, we really can sea no merrit in this farm of speach. The cheaf Quaker reezun for it, however, is that the yuce of "you" to a singul purson is a hienus peace of flatturrie, and an instunse of the meenest adewlayshun. If prinses aloan were cald "you" wile "thou" was still yused to infeariurs or eakwuls, we cood understand why the levveling principal of the Quakers should set itself agenst the distingshun; but if "you" be yinvairiubly and indiskrimminitley used to the lowest of mankind—to neegrows and felluns—it is purfektly obveyus that no pursen's vannety can possebly be puft up by receeving it, and that the most kontemtewus mesanthroppist may yemploy it without skrewpul. Compairing the sed pronownce togethur, indeid, in this respekt, "thou" is by far the most flatterring moad of adress of the too. It is the farm in whitch men adress the Deeitty, and in whitch all the trajical love letters and vurses, fo solum adewlayshun are conseaved.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. Punctuate the following passage, using capital letters where required:—

During his march to conquer the world alexander the macedonian came to a romote and secluded country in africa whose people knew neither war nor conqueror they led him to the hut of their chief who received him hospitably and placed before him golden dates golden figs and bread of gold do you eat gold here said alexander i take it for granted replied the chief that you were able to find eatable food in your own country for what reason then have you come amongst us.

2. " How foolish *they* who lengthen night,
And slumber in the morning light;
How sweet at early morning's *rise*,
To view the glories of the skies,
And mark, with curious eye, the sun
Prepare his radiant *course* to run!
Its fairest *form* then nature wears,
And *clad* in brightest green appears;
The sprightly lark, with artless *lay*,
Proclaims the dawning of the day."

(*a*) Supply all the words understood in the first six lines of the above.

(*b*) Parse the words in Italics.

(*c*.) Explain the expressions "lengthen night," "how sweet," "curious eye," and "artless lay," as used here.

(*d*.) Write the seventh and eighth lines in prose order, adding only the definite article where required.

(*e*.) Turn the whole of the passage into simple English prose.

3. Supply the *prepositions* omitted in the following passage:—" From this time —— many years, the Mahrattas remained —— peace —— the British, and even entered —— an alliance —— them to check the growing power —— Mysore."

Also supply the *articles* omitted in the following:—" There is law above all enactments of human codes; it is law written by finger of God on heart of man."

4. Correct the following sentences:—

Why he did not tell that at first?

Where had you been before ten days?

We admired at the sceneries, and listened the sound of music.

I informed it to you in letter sent ten days before.

He told he will not pay money he owes me.

5. Give the corresponding noun form of each of the following words:—

Remit, recover, merry, occur, delicate, pronounce, sufficient, pursue, swift, rare, solitary, terrible, violent, satisfy.

ARITHMETIC.

[No marks will be given for answers only. The working must be shown.]

1. In 1866-67 the Land Revenue of India yielded Rs. 19,13,64,490, Tributes from Native States Rs. 62,92,450, Forest Rs. 31,13,400, Abkarry Rs. 2,11,97,890, Customs Rs. 2,03,08,640, Salt Rs. 5,34,59,100 Opium Rs. 6,80,34,130, Post Office Rs. 49,64,390, and Stamps Rs. 1,80,37,730. If the total Revenue for the year was forty-two crores,

one lakh and twenty-five thousand six hundred and sixty rupees, how much of it was derived from other than the above-named sources?

2. Find the value of 198 yards of cloth, at Rs. 6 8 0 per yard.

160	do.	at	3	15	6	do.
175	do.	at	2	14	11	do.

3. Twenty-eight horses were purchased at Rs. 475 each, and cost besides Rs. 33-8-0 each; they were then sold by auction at an average price of Rs. 482-8-0 each; what was the total loss on the sale?

4. There are 3,943 miles of Railway open in India, and Rs. 75,07,16,000 have been expended upon them; how much, on an average, has each mile of railway cost?

5. In a company of fifty-seven policemen, a certain number draw pay at Rs. 6 per man per mensem. The total monthly pay of the Company is Rs. 350; how many men are paid Rs. 7?

6. In six months 20,093 sheep, 5013 oxen and buffaloes, 40,308 laden carts, 22,111 empty ditto, and 9,005 carriages pass through a toll-gate. If one pie is paid on each sheep, six pies on each ox or buffalo, one anna on each empty cart, two annas on each laden ditto, and four annas on each carriage, what was paid on the whole?

History.

1. What remarkable events, in Indian History, occurred in the following years:—B. C. 327; A. D. 1024, 1206, 1399, 1799, 1751, 1526, 1774, 1806, 1833, 1858.

2. Write a short account of the reign of Aurangzebe.

3. When and how did the English obtain the following places:— Bombay, Tranquebar, Pegu, Kurnool, and Tanjore.

4. Write a brief outline of the History of Mysore.

5. Sketch the career of Dupleix in Southern India.

6. Who was the first *Viceroy* and Governor-General of British India? Write down the names of his successors, in order, with dates.

Geography.

1. Write, in a table of the following form, the names of the countries of Europe, the names applied to their inhabitants, and their capital cities:—

Country.	Inhabitants.	Capital city.

1. Give the situation of the following places :—Agra, Bordeaux, Cairo, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hamburg, Kurrachee, Liverpool, Melbourne, New York, New Orleans, Quebec, Rio Janeiro, Strasbourg, Turin, Vienna, Warsaw, Xeres, Plymouth, and Cork.

3. Draw a map of the Zillah in which you live.

4. Write what you know about each of the following :—The Geysers, the Maelstrom, the Cataract of Niagara, the Sahara.

5. Give the best account that you can of one of the following countries :—China, Egypt, Italy, or the United States.

6. What change of climate is experienced in ascending mountains? In what other way can you travel, in order to experience a similar effect? What influence has the sea on the climate of countries near it?

TELUGU.—HANDWRITING.

ద స్తూ రి.

½ గంట నిర్ణయము.

☞ ఈ క్రింది పత్రికయందు సంక్షేపించి వ్రాసియున్న పదములను పూర్ణముగా కనుపరచి నకలు వ్రాయవలసినది.

మ ॥ రా ॥ రా ॥ నెల్లూరుజిల్లా ఆ ॥ హె ॥ అ ॥ మేజస్ట్రీటు మే ॥ డెంటుదొరవారి సముఖమునకు.

కోటతా ॥ పేరాల డివిజను దారోగా గంగప్ప వ్రాసుకొన్న అర్జీ విం॥

డివిజను పు ॥ ఇలాకామా ॥ మోటుపల్లెలో మే నెల - ౨౨ - తా ॥ శ- ॥ రాత్రి ఝామున్నర పొద్దుపోయినప్పుడు బందిపోటువారు ప్రవేశించి ముందర తాలూకు గు ॥ సుబ్బయ్యఇంట్లో జొరబడి అతనినెత్తిమీద గాయములయ్యేటట్టు కర్రలతోకొట్టి గుంజకువిరిచి కట్టి ది ॥ లు ముట్టించి కాల్చుచుండగా ఇతనిభార్య చాలాభయపడి తిన్నంగా పెరటిప్రక్క పోయి త్వాను ధరించియుండిన - ౩౦౦ - X X ॥ మదింపుగల నగలు యావత్తును తీసి తనపనివాని తూ ॥ ఇచ్చునప్పుడు దొంగలలో ఒకడు చూచినందున అందరికి సంగతితెలిసి వానిమీదపడి ఆ నగలనుదోచుకొనిపోయిరి - త ॥ వారు కృష్ణమ్మఅను హ ॥ డశే వారుని ఇంట్లో దూరి కలతపెట్టి ఖ ॥ ౨౫౦ ధాన్యమును - ౩౦ - రూ ॥ ను ఇంకన గుపడ్డమట్టుకు సొ ॥ ను దోచుకొనిపోయిరి - ఆ పోయినయావత్తు ఫొ ॥ గు ॥ మూడు తపశీలు జా ॥ లు సముఖానకు పంపించుకొన్నాను.

దోపుడుపోయినమరునాడు సంగతి విచారింపగా స ॥ గు ॥ సుబ్బయ్య బందిపోటు వచ్చినగుంపులో చెరుకుపల్లి రాముడు సా ॥ కొమఘుపాలుపాడు మ ॥ లోకి ఫార్వము

ఆరునెలలుండిపోయినందున వాడును తన్ను బాధపెట్టిన దొంగలతోకూడ ఉండగా వాని చూచి ఆనవాలుపెట్టినానని చెప్పుచున్నాడు - ఈ సం॥ యావత్తున్ను కలెక్టరు దొ॥ కి వ్రాసియున్నాను - తాము త్వరలో - ౨౦ - మంది జ॥లను దయచేసినట్టైతే ఈవూరు బందో॥ ఉడునని తోచి మనవివ్రాసుకొన్నాను - హు॥ వచ్చినట్టైన అదేప్రకారము నడుచుకొనుచున్నాన్ను - ది॥ చి॥ తేవలెను.

రుధిరోద్గారి సం॥ జ్యే॥ బ॥
౬లు॥ బు॥కు సరియైన
ది ౨౫దో మే - ఆన 1863వ సం॥ } ద॥ రంగప్ప - దా॥

తా॥ నాకు చేరవలసిన జీ॥ భత్యములకు ఇదివరకు రూ॥ రాలేదు. గ॥ దీనిగు॥ యు ఉ॥ దయచేయించవలెను.

Telugu.—Dictation.

చెప్పివ్రాయించుట.

నిశ్చితార్థము.	సజ్జనబృందము.	శ్లేష్మప్రకృతి.
స్తంభప్రతిష్ఠ.	పిల్లిబ్రహ్మహత్య.	ఉత్కృష్టఫలము.
షండామ్మంద్రుడు.	స్వకార్యధురంధరుడు.	పరసమృద్ధి.
ఉభయపార్శ్వము.	కృతకృత్యుడు.	దేశారిష్టము.
ఇష్టార్థసిద్ధి.	కష్టనిష్ఠురములు.	డెబ్బదియయిదు.
గుఱ్ఱపుతోకవెంట్రుక.	త్రినేత్రుడు.	లక్షణచిహ్నాలు.
శార్దూలవృత్తము.	నివ్వెరపాటు.	దంష్ట్రాయుధము.
రవసెల్లా.	ఋణశేషము.	సామ్రాజ్యము.

మఱునాడు ఇరువై మూడవసారి భోజరాజు శుభలగ్నము విచారించుకొని, మంత్రిపురోహితమిత్రహిత బంధుపరివార పరివృత్తుండై కొలువుకూటంబున కేగుదెంచి, యథోచితంబుగా సింహాసనమును పూజించి, ధూపదీపాదు లర్పించి, ధ్యానించుచుండగా ఏకత్రింశత్తమ సోపానమునందుండెడు ప్రతిమ ఇట్లనియె.

వినుమో భోజరాజా! నీవు ఈ దేవనిర్మితంబైన సింహాసనంబెక్కుటకు ప్రయత్నంబుసేయుచున్నాడవు - ఇది పూర్వము దేవేంద్రదత్తంబైనయది; రెండువేలసంవత్సరంబులు విక్రమార్కుడు దీనిమీదకూర్చుండి దొరతనంబొనర్చినాడు - అతని సాహసాది గుణంబులు నీవు వినియున్నావుగదా - అతనికి వృద్ధాప్యము ప్రాప్తించిన వెనుకకూడ తనయుక్తిచాతుర్యంబులచే జ్ఞానదృష్టిగల ఋషీశ్వరులు సయితముసాధించి, భయంకరులగు శత్రువులనుఖండించి, శ్రేష్ఠములైన మృగములనుచంపి, అన్నికార్యములను నెఱవే

బ్బుకొన్నాడు - భూలోకమందట్టి బుద్ధి కుశలతగలవాడే దీని నెక్క నమర్థుడుగాని మఱి ఎవరు నెక్కగూడదు-అతనిబుద్ధి చాతుర్యంబులు వినగోరితివేని ఒక కథజెప్పుచున్నాను; వినుమని యిట్లనియె.

TELUGU.—MISSPELLING.

ఈ క్రింద వ్రాయబడుమాటలలో అక్షరతప్పులు కనుపించినయెడల
వానిసవరించి వ్రాయవలసినది.

దెచ్చెనాదినుంచి మరీవఖశీమకు పోతావుండే భారసారి తనగుఱ్రాన్ని వఖ గుంటకట్ట కాడవుండే సొండిమానులో కొంచికట్టేశి నీళ్ల దెగ్గర వన్నంబోశెశను - అప్పట్యాల యిం కోకభారసారిఅయ్యి తురకవాండు ఆణ్ణదిగి తనగుఱ్రాన్నిస్ని ఆమానితోకట్టపాయను - ఆ యాల అరవ్వాడు తురుకోణ్ణిపిలిసి నాగుఱ్రం నిండాశెడ్డది - నీగుఱ్రమంటెనో వళ్లిలో బ లంలానిది - ఆడ ఖట్టపాక ఖటపాక అంటావుంటే, అదియినక మోటతనంతోనె నక్క ణ్ణె కట్టేదివని కట్టేశి, అవంతల కట్టనే కూచోణనిబోశేశెను - అట్లావుండగా యారొండు గుఱ్రంలు జెగ్డమాడి వాళ్లవొచ్చినిలికెలోంగా అరవ్వాడిగుఱ్రం తురకోడిగుఱ్రాంన్ని తన్ని శంపెను - తురకవాండు నా నష్టాన్ని కట్టియ్యవొయని అరవ్వోణ్ణివొళ్లిలో చేయేశి నా యాదిపడొద్దపట్టికపాయను - ఆ నాయాదిపది అరవ్వాణ్ణిసూసి నీవిణ్ణపములు యేమి యెనిశడిగాడు - అరవ్వాడు మూకివాడువలనే వుండినాండు - నాయాదిపది యీ మూ కివాణ్ణి యేమిశేశేదిఅంటే శెప్పెను - తురకోడు అబ్బాబ్బివీడు మోశంశేస్తాడు - ముం దనే ఆ మానిలో గుఱ్రాణ్ణికట్టవద్దు వద్దంటశెప్పినాండుయనిశెప్పెను - నాయాదిపది విని నవ్వి ఆయితేను నీనష్టంవాండు కటాల్చిందిలేదు పొమ్మన్నారు.—గుఱ్రంసచ్చినవాండు ఈ నాయాదిపది సక్కని చేరణ చాయనేపాయను మనకాలం పాశిష్టికాలం కాపెట్టి యీ లాగాతీర్పుశేశి పంపేశెనని యేడస్తాపాయినాడు - గుఱ్రంసంపినావాడు మనకు యీ నీది వాడు మంచితీర్పుతీర్చారువని చెప్పకుంటా నవుతా యెగుర్తూ సురుక్కానడ్చిపాయను.

N. B. షరా ॥ ఉమేదువార్లు అక్షరశుద్ధిగా వ్రాయగలరాయని తెలుసుకొనుటకు గాను ఈకాకితము ఇవ్వబడినది గనుక దీనినిసంధులతో గ్రాంధికశైలిగా వ్రాయుట అవ శ్యముకాదని జ్ఞాపకమున ఉంచుకొనవలసినది.

TELUGU.—GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

వ్యాకరణమును వచనకావ్యమును.

1. ఈ క్రింది వచనమును సులభమైన వేఱుపదములతో వ్రాయుము :—

దుష్టమృగములు నన్నుచంపినను పెద్దదికాదు - క్రూరులుచేసెడి బాధకంటె ఘాతుకమృగములు చేయుబాధ హెచ్చుగాఉండునా, అని చింతించుచు ఆబానిసవాడు సమ

యము చూచుచుండి యజమానుని విడిచి తప్పించుకొని కాటికి పాఱిపోయెను. కాటికిపోయినను కర్మము మానదు, అన్నట్టు వానికి అక్కడ సయితము కొన్ని యిడుములు సంభవించినవి. ఒక పగలంతయు కాటిలో దెస తెలియక భ్రమపడి అక్కడ ఇక్కడ తిరుగుచుండెను.

2. ౧ - పై వచనమునందుండు - కాదు, ఉండెను, అను క్రియలకు పురుషవచన కాలములను దెలుపుము.

౨ - మఱియు కాదు, అనుటకు వ్యతిరేక పార్థనార్థక రూపములన్నియు; ఉండెను, అనుటకు శత్రర్థక వ్యతిరేక భావార్థక అనంతర్యార్థక రూపములును వ్రాయుము.

౩ - చేసెడి - పోయినను - తప్పించుకొని - చూచ్చుగా;—ఈ అసమాపక క్రియారూపములకు నామములేమి!

3. వచ్చు - నిలుచు - చెడు - కలుగు - అలయు;—ఈ ధాతువులనుండి పుట్టునట్టి నామపదములను ధాతు ఒకటింటికి మూడేసివంతున వ్రాయవలసినది.

4. "బలహీనుడగు నేను ఇంత కఠినమైన కార్యమును ఎట్లు చేయగలను" ఈ వాక్యమునందుండు కర్తృకర్మ క్రియలను వ్రాసి, తక్కినపదములకు ప్రయోజనమును దెలుపుము.

(a.) ఈ వాక్యమును అభిప్రాయము మారకుండునట్లు వేరొకటి రెండువిధమున వ్రాయుము.

5. వెనుకటి శబ్దములకు ద్వితీయావిభక్తియు సప్తమీవిభక్తియుమాత్రము వ్రాయుము:—నోరు - రాయి - ఏది - ఊరు - ఎంగలి - ఈ విభక్తిరూపములయందు విశేషము ఏదైనకలదా!

6. వెనుకటి వాక్యములయందుండు తప్పులన్ని సవరించి సలక్షణముగా వ్రాయవలసినది:—

కొండేటిశీమ బ్రాహ్మడు కాశాత్రకు పోతూవుండేటప్పుడు, నడమనడమ వూళ్లల్లో నుండే ఆయన్ను చూచి యీ బ్రాహ్మడు దూరాన్నుంచి బడలికవస్తూవున్నాడు - ఇతణ్ని సత్కరించితే కలుగును అని తలుచుకుని వారి తమతమయింటికి తీసుకపోయి పంచపక్షపరాన్నములను తృప్తిచేస్తూపోయను - యిట్లా పోతూవుండగా వకనాడు అడివిలో కొన్నిదొంగలొచ్చి ఆ బ్రాహ్మణ్ని నిలిచి అడ్డంగాకొట్టడానకు ఆరంభించెను- ఇంతట్లో తొందరపడుచూ వుండడంలో ఉత్తరాన్నుంచివచ్చే ఆయుధస్తులనుచూచి చూరులు పారిపోయిరి - ఈ సందట్లో ఆ వైశ్యుడు తెప్పించుకుని లాభము యాత్రను పొందిరి - ఇట్లాగంటివి అని దైవకృత్యముతలచవలెను.

7. పోయినసంవత్సరమున ఈ దేశములో దృశ్యమైయున (పూర్ణ) సూర్యగ్రహణమునుగురించి నీవు కని వినియున్న విశేషములను సలక్షణముగా సంగ్రహించి వ్రాయవలసినది.

TELUGU.—ARITHMETIC.

గణితము కాలము - ౩ గంటలు.

షరా - లెక్కవేయురీతిని కనుపఱచని ఒట్టి యుత్తరమునకు మార్కులు ఏమాత్రము యివ్వబడవు - ఉపయోగింపబడు అంకములన్ని ఇంగ్లీషుఅంకములుగానిపక్షమున ఉత్తరములు అంగీకరింపబడవు.

1. 1866వ సంవత్సరమున ఇండియాదేశముయొక్క నేలపన్ను మొత్తము రూ. 19,13,64,490 - ఇంగ్లీషుదొరతనమునకులోబడిన సంస్థానీకులు చెల్లించిన కప్పము రూ॥ 62,92,450 అడవిగుత్త రూ॥ 31,13,400 - కలాల్‌గుత్త రూ॥ 2,11,97,890 ఓడలసుంకము రూ॥ 2,03,08,640. ఉప్పుమూలకముగా రూ॥ 5,34,59,100. అబినిమూలకముగా రూ॥ 6,80,34,130. తపాలాఫీసులవల్ల రూ॥ 49,64,390. స్టాంపులవల్ల రూ॥ 1,80,37,730 - ఇవియును శివాయిజమాయుచేరి ఆసంవత్సరపు వచ్చుబడి మొత్తము నలుబదిరెండుకోట్ల ఒకలక్ష ఇరువదిరెండువేల ఆఱునూట అఱువదిరూపాయీలు ఐనయెడల శివాయి జమా మొత్తముమాత్రముఎంత ?

2. గజము ఒకటికి రూ॥ 6 - 8 - 0 వంతున 198 గజములు.
,, ,, ,, 3 - 15 - 6 ,, 160 ,,
,, ,, ,, 2 - 14 - 11 ,, 175 ,,

వీని అన్నిటి వెరసి ఖరీదు ఇంతఅని కనిచెప్పుము.

3. గుఱ్ఱము ఒకటికి 475 రూ॥ ల వంతున ఇరువదియెనిమిది గుఱ్ఱములుతీసి, ప్రతి గుఱ్ఱమునకు రూ॥ 33-8-0 పై ఖర్చుచేసి, వెనుకదీనిని గుఱ్ఱముఒకటికి సరాసరి రూ॥ 482-8-0 లకు ఏలములో అమ్మినట్టైన ఈవ్యాపారములో సంభవించిన మొత్తనష్ట మెంత ?

4. ఈదేశములోని ఇనుపదారులంతయుచేరి 3943 మైళ్లదూరము ఏర్పఱచియున్నది - దినికిగానుపట్టిన మొత్తవ్రయము రూ॥ 75,07,16,000 ఐయెనేని, మైలు ఒకటింటికి సరాసరి పట్టుబడి ఎంతఅగుచున్నది ?

5. 57 జవానులుగల ఒకపోలీసుకంపెనిలో కొందరు నెలకు 6 రూ॥ చొప్పునను తక్కినవారు 7 రూ॥ చొప్పునను జీతము పొందుచున్నారు - ఆకంపెని అంతకు జీతము మొత్తము 350 రూ॥ ఐనఎడల 7 రూ॥ వంతున జీతము పుచ్చుకొనువారు ఎందరు ?

6. ఆరునెలలకాలములో సుంకపుచావళ్లద్వారా 20,093 మేకలును, 5,013 ఎడ్లను ఎనుపపోతులను, 40,308 బరువుబండ్లును, 22,111 ఖాలిబండ్లును, 9,005 సవారిబండ్లును ఈపట్టణములో ప్రవేశించినవి - మేకకు ఒకపైసను, ఎద్దు లేక ఎనుపపోతునకు ఆఱుపైసలను, ఖాలిబండికి ఒక అణాను, బరువుబండికి రెండుఅణాలును, సవారిబండికి నాలుగు అణాలును; ఈవంతున సుంకముతీసినట్టైన ప్రవేశించినవానికన్నిటికి చెల్లించిన సుంకము మొత్తము ఎంత ?

TELUGU.—INDIAN HISTORY.

హిందుదేశచరిత్ర.

1. ఏ సంవత్సరమున ఏవిధముగా ఇంగ్లీషువారు బంగాళములో మొట్టమొదట వర్తకశాల ఏర్పరచుకొనిరి? ఎప్పుడు ఎవరివద్దనుండి వారు చెన్నపట్టణములో తొలుత నేల సంపాదించుకొనిరి?

2. దక్షిణ హిందుస్థానములో డ్యూప్లేఅనువాడు చేసినకార్యములను చెందినఫలములను దెలుపుము.

3. 1792వ సంవత్సరమువరకు టీపు సూల్తానుతో జరిపిన యుద్ధచరిత్రమును సంగ్రహముగా వ్రాయుము - ఆ సంవత్సరమున చేసుకొన్న సంధి నిబంధనలను వివరింపుము.

4. 1830వ సంవత్సరముమొదలు 1860వ సంవత్సరమువరకు ఈ దేశమున గవర్నర్‌జనరలుగా ఉండిన ప్రభువులపేళ్లను వరుసగాచెప్పి వారివారి పాలనములోజరిగిన ముఖ్యవృత్తాంతములను దెలుపుము.

5. క్రింద చెప్పబడు వృత్తాంతములు ఏయే సంవత్సరములో జరిగినవి?—అక్బరు సింహాసనమెక్కినది - నాదర్షా దండెత్తివచ్చినది - పానిపట్టులో జరిగిన రెండుయుద్ధములు—శ్రీరంగపట్టణమును పట్టినది—డీగుయుద్ధము - పైగోదేశమును జయించినది- అయోధ్యారాష్ట్రము ఇంగ్లీషుదొరతనముతోచేరినది - లాబిర్డొనే యనువాడు చెన్నపట్టణమును ముట్టడించినది. సింధుదేశము స్వాధీనమైనది.

6. చంద్రగుప్తుడు - నూర్జహాను - చైట్‌సింగు - ఆల్బ్యుకర్కు - రంజీత్‌సింగు - అప్పాసాహేబు - సర్ రాబర్టుసేల్ - సర్ అయర్‌కూట్ - మూల్‌రాజు - సర్ ఉల్లియమ్ మక్నాటన్; వీరినిగురించి నీకు తెలిసినసంగతులను వ్రాయుము.

TELUGU.—GEOGRAPHY.

భూగోళము.

1. భూతలమునందు భూభాగమెంత? జలభాగమెంత? ప్రాచీన మహాద్వీపము నవీనమహాద్వీపము అను పేళ్లు ఎట్లుకలిగినవి? ఆయాదానిలోనుండు ఖండములపేళ్లు వ్రాయుము.

2. మిక్కిలి ప్రసిద్ధిగలభూసంధులనామములువ్రాసి వానిచే ప్రత్యేకింపబడు సముద్రములను దెలుపుము - వానిలో దేనినైనను కాలువగాత్రవ్వి నీళ్లుకలుపుటకు యత్నముజరిగియున్నదా?

3. హిందుదేశమునందు ఫలించు మూలజ, ధాతుజ, జంతుజములైన సరకులను ఒక

పట్టిగా వ్రాయుము. ఆ సరకులు ఏ యే ప్రాంతములలో విశేషముగా ఉత్పత్తియగుచున్నవి ? ప్రతిదానిని ముఖ్యముగా ఏ యే దేశములకు ఎగుమతిచేయుచున్నారు ?

4. నీవు వసించు జిల్లాయొక్క పటమును పూర్ణముగా వ్రాయవలసినది.

5. మధురనుండి కాశీయాత్రపోవువాడు మార్గములో ఏ యే పట్టణములమీదుగా పోవలసినది ? ఏ యే నదులను పర్వతములను త్రోవలో దాటవలయు ?

6. ఏషియాఖండములో భూమధ్యభాగమునందుండు కొన్నిసముద్రముల పేళ్లు దెలిపి ఆయా దానిలో సంగమమగు నదులను వివరింపుము.

7. వెనుకటిపట్టణములు ఏ యే చోట్లనున్నవి ? అందు ప్రసిద్ధములైనవానిగురించి నీకు తెలిసిన విశేషములను తెలుపుము:—నాసిక్ (Nassick) హీరత్తు (Herat) రూర్కి (Roorkee) నంగసాకి (Nangasaki) మిలాన్ (Milan) హల్ (Hull) ఫ్లారెన్సు (Florence) కైరో (Cairo) బాస్టన్ (Boston) అచ్చిన్ (Achin) అకియాబ్ (Akyab) త్రిపోలి (Tripoli)

Tamil.—Handwriting.

கையெழுத்து.

[illegible] இதன் கீழே வருவதைக், குறிப்பாயும் இலக்கங்களினாலும் குறித்திருக்கும் மொழிகளையெல்லாம் விவரித்து, லட்சணமா யெழுது.

கூடலூர் ஜில். கல்ராகிய ம ா ா ஜான் டெண்ட்டு துரையவர்கள் சமூக்கு, மன்னார்குடி தாலகா தாசில், புதுவை சிதம்பர பி—எழு. கொண். பெட்டிஷன்—

என்ன்றல் ஜில்லா தாலுகா கஸ். கிராமத்து, தேவஸ்தானம, வேணு கோபால் ஸ்வாமியார் கோவில் பரிசாரகம், வெங்கட்டங்கார் என்வா, அரூர். கொடு. பெட்டிஷல், தம்முடைய தேவஸ்க்கு வரு. மோயினி ரூ. சுமால், நித். பூசைச்செலவு ரூ. கீமா, அதிகப்படி பஞ்ச பர்வ. திருமஞ். வகரா செல். ரூ. மாறு, ஆ ரூ. சாறு போய், மோயில் பூசை மிச்ம இருப்பு ரூ. மாறும், பெருமாக்குப் பிரமோச்சவம் பண்றகு போராமையினாலே, முன்னாலே திவானத்தார் ஜில்லா தேவஸ். கிராமகளை ஜப். செய், கொடு, ஏற்படு. கம். திட்டப்படிக்கு ரூ. ம், மோயின். செய். கொடுக்கவேண்ம என். போர்ட்டில் பெட். கொடுத்து, கலெக்ட், மூலமாகத்

தெரிபடு. கொண்ல், அதைக்குறித்து ஆலோசிப்ம் என்று, யோர்ட்டார் உத்தரவு கொடுத்திரு. படிக்கு, அந்த மோ. சங்கதியை விசார். செய்து. என்னுடைய வபிப்பிராய சகிதமாய், தெரியப்படுத். கொள்ளச்சொல்லி, என் பேரால் எண்டார்ஸ் ஆன பிட்னை கொண். வந். கொடுத்தார்.

TAMIL.—DICTATION.

சொல்ல எழுதல்.

சனநெருக்கம், மணவாளக்கோலம், இன்னானினையான், கொடுப்பனை கொள்வனை, சுற்றிப்போர்த்தல், அநியாய பிரியாது, எறியீட்டி, வற்புறுத்தல், முட்டுற்றது, பரிகரி பதாதி, தோலுரிந்தது, பரிவட்டம், கொள்ளிக்கட்டை, அலறிக்கதறி.

குறிஞ்சி முல்லை மருதம் நெய்தல் இந்நான்கிலும் உற்பத்தியாகிய எண்ணிறந்த பொருள்களையெல்லாம் வாரியடித்துக்கொண்டு கோசல நாட்டில் வந்து விழ, அந்நாட்டிலுள்ள பள்ளர்கள் பலவாறாகக் கழனிகள்தோறும் உழுது விளையை விளைத்து நாற்று நட்டு பலன்படுத்தி போர்கட்டி வண்டியின்பேரில் ஏற்றிக்கொண்டு களஞ்சியங்களில் சேகரப்படுத்தி வைத்துக்கொண்டு, தேவாலயம் பிராமணாள் யாசகர் முதலியோர்க்கு உதவிசெய்து, தாங்களும் வாழ்ந்திருப்பாகளாகையால், அவ்விடம வறுமை பொய்புளை முதலியவற்றிற்கு இடம் இல்லை.

TAMIL.—MISSPELLING.

பிழைதிருத்தல்.

பின் வரும் வாக்கியங்களைப் பிழைதிருத்தி, சந்தி முதலிய விகாரங்களை வழங்காமல், சாதாரண நடையாய் எழுது. அவையாவன—

1. யெலாவத்தையும் நேற்ண்தவாரு வித்துக்குடுத்து, தாங்கள் அனுஷதமான வறகு சோழம் மொதளியவைகளை போஜித்துவற, அவை யேட்டிக்கொல்லாம்ல், ஜொறம் குலிரு தலனொயி வையுரு னொயி பாந்திவேதி கல்லினால் யவஸ்த்தைப்படும் னேறத்தில், கனுக்கு னேற்ப்பட்ட குட்டுக்குற்றியை யளைத்து, அவனடத்தில் கயியைக்காட்ட, அவன் அமா யமா, இதுக்கு பறமௌஷிதப் ப்ரியோகம பனவேண்று மெண்டு, பய்யில்லிருந்து வீறம் புறம் ரஜபாசனங்களை எடுத்து, இது பற்மோ ஆஸ்தறம், யிது யமுர்தச்செங்சீவி எண்டு, பேய்களைம் மாத்

ரம் பறமான்றமாகச் சொல்லி, குஸாமல் குடுத்து, ஸான்திப் பனத் தெறியாமல், ஒபதறவதை அதிகபடித்தி வுடுகுரான்.

2. தாய்யார்—போருற்றுந்தாயி, ஊற்றுந்தாயி, மொளைதாய்யி, கயித் தாய் சவுலிதாய்யி என ஐவர்; தன்தேய்யர்,—பொரப்புட்டோன் கழ்விக்கழ்ப்பிற்றோன் மனமுற்றுப்பித்தோன் அங்கம்தங்றோன் யாபற் றிக்கி ஒதொவின்றோன், என அய்வறே.

Tamil.—Grammar and Composition.

இலக்கணமும் வாககியகரணமும்.

I. பின்வரும வாக்கியங்களின் அருத்தத்தைச சுலப நடையான தமிழில் எழுதுக:—

அமராவதி நகரத்தின் புறத்திருந்த வேதியர் நால்வர் மிடியாற்றுன்புற் றிபபோழ்தியாமடைந்த பொருளின்மையையின்மையாக்குமிட நாடிச் செல்வேமாக, பொருளில்லார்க்கு வநநடுவதிதலினு மின்பிலையென் றிங்ஙனங் கடைப்பிடித்து, நால்வருமறுதேயம் போகாநிற்கையில், க்ஷிப் பிராநதிக்கரையணித்தாகப் பைரவாநந்தியென்னும் யோகி யொருவ னெல்லாம் வல்லோனாய் வீற்றிருக்கின்றனனெனவறிந்தம்மடத்திலவ னுழைச்சென்றியன்றமட்டும் பூசிக்கவத்துறவியவர்கள் வழிபாட்டிற் கிரங்கியும் வரவின் காரணமேதென, அவர்களடிகளே யெம்மை நலி கின்ற நல்குரவைத்தொலைப்பான் மிக்க பொருள்விழைவாளெங்நாடு துறந்து புறம்போந்தனம், பொருட்குவை துணிவின்செய்கையாலன்றி யெய்துவதன்றுதலினிதனிமித்தஞ் சாந்துணையு முயலவேண்டுமென்று துணிந்தீண்டுறுஞ் சரணடைந்தேமினித்தேவரீரொம்விழைவை முடிப் பீர்; மறுப்பீரோ லெம்முயிரை நும்பால் விடுக்குதுமென்றனர்.

(1.) "அமராவதி" யென்றது முதல் "நாடி" என்றதுவரைக்கும் உள்ள வினைச்சொற்களையும் பெயர்ச்சொற்களையும் விபரமா யெழுதி, ஒவ்வொன்றும் இன்னின்னவகையைச சார்ந்த தென்றுஞ் சொல்லுக.

(2.) மறுதேயம், க்ஷிப்பிராநதி, எல்லாம்வல்லோன், அவர்கள் வழி பாடு, எங்நாடு,—இத்தொகைகளை விரித்துக்கூறி, ஒவ்வொன் றிற்கும் பொருள எழுதுக.

(3.) அத்துறவி, நலிகின்றநல்குரவு, தொலைப்பான்புறம்போந்தனம், மிக்கபொருள், எய்துவதன்று, சாந்துணை ;—இத்தொடர்கள் இன்னின்ன தொடரென்று விபரம் எழுதுக.

(4.) இல்லார், போகாநிற்கையில், வல்லோன், இயன்ற பூசிக்க, துறவி, வழிபாடு, போந்தனம்—இப்பகுபதங்களைப் பகுதி, விகுதி, முதலியன பிரித்துக்காட்டி, இவைகள் இவ்விதமாய் முடிந்திருப்பதற்கு நியாயமுங்கூறுக.

(5.) "மிக்கபொருள்" என்றதுமுதல் "என்றனர்" என்றதுவரைக்கும் உள்ள இடைச்சொற்களை எழுதி, ஒவ்வொன்றும் இன்னின்னவகை இடைச்சொல்லென்றுங் கூறுக.

II. பின்வரும் பாட்டுகளுக்கருத்தம் எழுதுக:—

(1.) இல்லாளகத்திருக்கவில்லாதவொன்றில்லை
யில்லாளுமில்லாளேயாமாயினில்லாள்
வலிகிடந்தமாற்றமுரைக்குமேலவ்வில்
புலிகிடந்ததூறாய்விடும்.

(2.) இன்சொலாலன்றியிருநீர்வியனுலகம்
வன்சொலாலென்று மகிழாதே பொன்செய்
ததிர்வளையாய் பொங்காதழற்கதிராற்றண்ணென்
கதிர்வரவாற் பொங்குங் கடல்.

(3.) மரம்பழுத்தால் வெளவாலை வாவென்று கூவி
யிரந்தழைப்பார் யாவருமீங்கில்லைச் சுரந்தமுதங்
கற்றாதரல்போற் கரவாதளிப்பரோ
லுற்றாருலகத்தவர்.

(*a.*) இப்பாட்டுகள் ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் எழுவாய், பயனிலை முதலியன கூறுக.

(*b.*) இல்லாள், மாற்றம், தூறு;—இப்பெயர்களை ஒருமையிலும், பன்மையிலும் எல்லா வேற்றுமைகளிலும் எழுதுக.

(*c.*) இரண்டாம் பாட்டில் வினைத்தொகை எடுத்துக்காட்டுக. தொகை எத்தனை வகைப்படும்? தொகாநிலைத்தொடர் எத்தனை வகைப்படும்? ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் உதாரணம் எழுதுக.

III. குறிப்புவினை, செய்யும் என்னும் வாய்பாட்டு வினைமுற்று, சினைவினை, வியங்கோள், ஆகுபெயர்—இவைகள் இன்னின்னவென்று விபரம் எழுதி, ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் உதாரணங் கூறுக.

IV. தந்தித்தபாலினால் வரும் பிரயோசனத்தைக்குறித்து, உமக்குத் தெரிந்தமட்டுக்கு (இருபதுவரிக் கதிகப்படாமல்) எழுதும்.

TAMIL.—ARITHMETIC.

காலம்-

☞ கணக்கிடும் முறை முழுமையும் விளங்கும்படி எழுது.
மேலும், இங்கிலீஷ் இலக்கங்களைமாத்திரம் வழங்கு.

1. 1866 வருஷத்தில், சர்க்காருக்குச் சேர்ந்தபணங்களாவன—

நிலவரியினால் 191364490 ரூபாய், அரசர்கள் செலுத்தின இறை 6292450 ரூபாய், மரங்களை விற்றதினால் வந்த தொகை 3113400 ரூபாய், அப்காரி 21197890, வர்த்தகரினால் உண்டான தீர்வை 20308640 ரூபாய், உப்பு 53459100 ரூபாய், அபின் 68034130 ரூபாய், தபால் 4964390 ரூபாய், ஸ்டாம்ப் என்னும் முத்திரைகளும் முத்திரைச்சீட்டும் 18037730 ரூபாய்;—இப்படியிருக்க, அவ்வருஷத்தில் சர்க்காருக்குச் சேர்ந்த ஆக மொத்தப் பணத்தொகை நாற்பத்திரண்டு கோடி லட்சத்திருபத்தைந்து அறுநூற்றறுபது ரூபாய் என்றால், மேற்கூறினவைபோக; வேறு வழிகளாய் வந்த தொகை எவ்வளவு ?

2. 198 கஜம் புடவை, கஜம் ஒன்றுக்கு 6 ரூ. 8 அணா,
160 கஜம் .... கஜம் ஒன்றுக்கு 3 ரூ. 15 அணா, 6 பைசா,
175 கஜம் .... கஜம் ஒன்றுக்கு 2 ரூ. 14 அணா, 11 பைசா,
இவற்றை வாங்கினவன் எவ்வளவு பணம் கட்டவேண்டும் ?

3. 28 குதிரைகளைக் குதிரை ஒன்றுக்கு 475 ரூபாயாக வாங்கி, ஒவ்வொரு குதிரைக்காகவும் 33 ரூபாய் 8 அணா மேலும் செலவுசெய்து, அப்பால் 482 ரூபாய் 8 அணா விகிதமாய் விற்றால், எல்லாக் குதிரைகளையும் விற்பதனால் உண்டாகும் நஷ்டம் என்ன ?

4. இந்தியாவில் தற்காலத்துக்கு இருக்கும் இருப்புப்பாதைகளையெல்லாம் ஒன்றோடொன்று கூட்டினால் ஏறக்குறைய 3943 மயில் ஆகும்; இதைக் கட்ட 750716000 ரூபாய் செலவாயிற்று; மயிலொன்றுக்கு எவ்வளவு பிடித்தது ?

5. 57 சேவகருள் சிலர் மாதமொன்றுக்கு ஆளொன்று 6 ரூபாய் ஆகவும், மற்றையோர் இதேபிரகாரமாய் 7 ரூபாய் ஆகவும் வாங்குகிறார்கள்; 57 பேருக்கும் மாதச் சம்பளம் 350 ரூபாய்; 7 ரூபாய் வாங்குகிறவர்கள் எத்தனைபேர் ?

6. ஆறுமாதத்தில ஓர் ஆயத்துறையின் வழியாய் சென்ற ஆடுகள் 20093, மாடுகள் 5013, பாரமேற்றின பண்டி 40308, வெறும் பண்டி 22111, குதிரை பண்டி 9005; ஆடொன்றுக்கு 1 பை, மாட்டுக்கு 6 பை, வெற்றுப்பண்டிக்கு 1 அணா, பாரமேற்றின பண்டிக்கு 2 அணா, குதிரை பண்டிக்கு 4 அணா கட்டவேண்டும்; அத்துறைக்காரனுக்கு வந்த வரவைக் கூட்டிச்சொல்லு.

TAMIL.—HISTORY.

ச ரி த் தி ர ம்.

காலம்—ஒன்றரைமணி.

1. ஹைதருக்கும் இங்கிலீஷ்காரருக்கும் நடந்த இரண்டாம் யுத்தத்துக்கு—காரணம், வருஷம், சேனாதிபதிகள், முடிவு, முதலியவற்றைக் கூறு.

2. பிண்டாரியர் என்போர் யார்? அவர்கள் ஆரம்பம் வழக்கம் தோல்விகளைப்பற்றிச் சுருக்கமாயெழுது.

3. லார்ட் வில்லியம் பெண்டிங்க் (Lord William Bentinck), ஸர் சார்லஸ் மெட்காப் (Sir Charles Metcalfe), லார்ட் ஹார்டிங் (Lord Hardinge),—இவர்கள் கவர்னர் ஜெனரல் இருக்குங் காலத்தில் இந்தியாவில் நடந்த விசேஷமான காரியங்கள் என்ன?

4. தோஸ்த் மஹமத் (Dost Mahomed), மகா பர்ண்டூளா (Maha Bandoola), அஸீம் ஊட டௌலா (Ageem ud Dowla),—இவர்கள் கதை என்ன?

5. சிந்தியா (Scindia) என்பவனோடும், அவன் வமிசத்தாரோடும் நடந்த சண்டைகளை, முதற்கொண்டு கடைசிவரைக்கும் எழுது,

6. இதனடியில் குறித்திருக்கும் காரியங்களுக்கு அவை சம்பவித்த வருஷங்களையும், வருஷங்களுக்கு அவற்றில் சம்பவித்த காரியங்களையும், தனித்தனியாய் எழுதிச்சொல்லு.—

காரிகாம் (Corregaum) என்னும் சண்டை, நாதர் ஷா படை எடுத்தது, டிப்புவின் (Tippu) இறப்பு, போஜன் ஆளுகை, சிந்து (Scinde), தேசம் இங்கிலீஷ்காரருக்குச் சொந்தம் ஆனது, கில்ஜி (Kilji) பரம்பரை ஏற்பட்டது, சிலியன் வாளா (Chilianwalla) சண்டை, பாண்டியன் அரசாட்சி;—1658, 1826, 1804, 1510, 1792, 1398, (கிறிஸ்துவுக்குப்பின்).

TAMIL.—GEOGRAPHY.

பூகோளம்.

1. ஆசியா கண்டத்தின் மலைத்தொடர்களையும், அவற்றில் உண்டாகும் சிறந்த நதிகளையும், ஓர் படத்தில் எழுதிக்காட்டு,

2. குமரி (Comorin) என்னும் முனையை விட்டு, பீராரில் (Berar) இருக்கும் ஆர்காம் (Argaum) பட்டணம்வரைக்கும் நேர்வழியாய்ச

சென்றால், எந்தெந்த நாடுகள் நகரங்கள் முதலியவற்றைத் தாண்டிப் போகவேண்டியது ?

3. இந்தியாவில் எந்த வர்த்தகச் சரக்குகள், எந்த நாடுகளில் அகப் படுமென்று, கிரமமாய் எழுது.

4. மெதித்தரேனியன் (Mediterranean) என்னும் கடலிலிருக்கும் தீவுகள் எவை ? இக்கடலைச் சூழ்ந்திருக்கும் நாடுகள் எவை ?

5. இரண்டு நதிகள் சேரும் இடங்களில், உனக்குத் தெரிந்த அள வுக்கு, இன்னின்ன நதிகள் சேர, இன்னின்ன பட்டணங்கள் உண் டென்று சொல்லு.

6. அமெரிக்கா (America) கண்டத்தில் உற்பத்தியாகி, அட்லாண் டிக் (Atlantic) மகா சமுத்திரத்தில் விழும் நதிகளைக் கூறு.

7. ஸெய்கான் (Saigon), ஓட்டேஹீட்டி (Otaheite), பிரினீஸ் (Pyrenees), சாட் (Tchad), நிகிரோபாண்ட் (Negropont), மக்காஸர் (Macassar), ரோன் (Rhone), டிம்பக்டூ (Timbuctoo), லோபாட்கா (Lopatka), கோமோ (Como), கண்டி (Kandy), ஹாவர் (Havre), பாலட்டி (Palte), லீமா (Lima);—இவை எவற்றிற்குப் பெயராகும்? உலகப்படத்தில் எங்கே காணலாம் ?

MALAYALUM.—HANDWRITING.

കയ്യക്ഷരം.

N. B. എഴുതുമ്പോൾ വാക്കുകൾ അന്യോന്യം തൊട്ടാതെ വെവ്വെറെയായും അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ വെടിപ്പായും അധികം നീട്ടി വലിച്ചു അഭംഗിയാക്കി തീക്കാതെ സൂക്ഷ്മമായും ഇരിക്കെണ്ടുത.

ഫ്വൃന്യ - പെട്ടിയും മുതലും കാണാതെ ഇരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അന്ന്യായം ചെയ്യാൻ എന്തിനായിട്ടു താമസിച്ചു.

ഇനിക്ക ഒരുവായുവിൻെറ ദീനം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു താമസം വന്നപൊയ്യാണ.

ഇനിക്ക വായുവിൻെറ ദീനമായിരുന്നു - എൻെറ ജെഷ്ഠൻ ചിണ്ടൻനായര ചെന്നപാലയൊട അധികാരിയൊടപറഞ്ഞിരുക്കുന്നു-കൊമ്പനെയും അവൻെറ ജെഷ്ഠനെയും വിളിച്ചു ചൊദിക്കാമെന്ന പറഞ്ഞു-പിന്നെ അധികാരിവന്ന അന്വെഷിച്ചു താല്പൃക്കിൽ ബൊധിപ്പിക്കാം എന്നപറഞ്ഞു-ശൊധന ഒന്നും ചെ

കൊമപ്പൻ മുതൽ രണ്ടാളെമെൽ സംശയമുള്ള വിവരം ഉടനെ അധികാരിയൊട പറകയൊ എതെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടൊ.

യ്കുട്ടില്ലാ ശൊധന ചെയ്യേണമെന്ന അപ്പൊൾ ഞങ്ങൾ അധികാരിയൊട പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലാ.

ൟ കളവപോയ വീട്ടിൽ ആരെല്ലാം പാൎക്കുന്നു.	അന്യായക്കാരനും എന്റെ അനന്തിരവൻ വയ്യലും എന്റെ മകൻ രാമനും ചീണ്ടൻ ജെഷ്ഠന്റെ മകൻകണ്ണനും എന്റെ അമ്മയും പെങ്ങളും പാൎത്തവരുന്നു.
ൟ പത്തായം തുറക്കുന്നതും പെട്ടിതുറക്കുന്നതുംമററും ആരെല്ലാമാണ.	ഞാൻ ഉള്ളപ്പൊൾ ഞാൻ വല്ലതും ആവശ്യമുള്ളത എടുക്കാം-അന്യായക്കാരനും പെട്ടിതുരക്കലും എടുക്കാറും ഉണ്ട-മററ ആരും ൟ പെട്ടി തുറക്കാറില്ല.
ൟ വായിച്ച കെട്ടപ്രകാരം തന്നെയൊ പറഞ്ഞത.	അതെ.

MALAYALUM.—DICTATION.

1.	ചോദിക്കുന്നു	13.	നിൎവ്യാജം
2.	ഹൃദയം	14.	വ്യഥിതം
3.	ആവശ്യം	15.	യഥാൎത്ഥം
4	കുഡുംബം	16.	മാധുൎയ്യം
5.	മ്ലെച്ഛൻ	17.	ദുസ്സാമൎത്ഥ്യം
6.	യജമാനൻ	18.	പൃച്ശിക്ക
7.	ഭണ്ഡനം	19.	മാഹാത്മ്യം
8.	വൃന്ദാരകൻ	20.	യദൃച്ശയാ
9.	ഡംഭം	21.	വിഘ്നം
10.	സ്മൃതി	22.	ചക്രവൎത്തി
11.	സ്പഷ്ടത്വം	23.	കണ്ഠത
12.	ശുശ്രൂഷ	24.	മധ്യസ്ഥൻ
		25.	ഔദ്ധത്യം

ദൈവകാരുണ്യത്താൽ രാജ്യമൊക്കയും ഇനിയും സമാധാന സ്ഥിതിയിൽ ആകുമ്പൊൾ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ സമാധാനത്തിന്നടുത്ത തൊഴി

ലുകളെ ഉത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കൊക്കയും പ്രയൊഗമാ യി വരുന്നപണികളെയും* വ്യാപാരത്തെയും വൎദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതി നും നമ്മുടെ സകലമാന പ്രജകൾക്കും ഉപകാരമായിവരുന്ന രാജ്യ ഭാരം നടത്തുന്നതിനും നമ്മുടെതാല്പൎയ്യമായ ആഗ്രഹം ആകുന്നു. അവരുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധി, നമ്മുടെബലവും, അവരുടെ തൃപ്തി നമ്മുടെ ഉറപ്പും, അവരുടെ നന്ദി നമുക്കുള്ള മുഖ്യപ്രതിഫലവും ആകുന്നു. ഇ ങ്ങിനെ നമ്മുടെ പ്രജകളുടെ ഗുണത്തിന്നായി നാം ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന കാൎയ്യം സാദ്ധ്യമാക്കുന്നതിന സൎവ്വശക്തിയുള്ള ദൈവം നമുക്കും ന മ്മുടെ കീഴിൽ ആക്കിവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാവൎക്കും ശക്തി നൾകുമാ റാകട്ടെ.

MALAYALUM.—CORRECTION OF A MISSPELT PASSAGE.

തെററ തിൎത്ത എഴുതെണ്ടത.

൦രം കാരിയത്തിന്നും പുലിപ്പററ ക്ഷത്രത്തിൽ കള്ളവുണ്ടായ പ്ര ഗാരവും മെപടി അംസം അദികാരി മുഖ്യസ്ഥന്മാര ഒന്നായ ബൊ തിപ്പിച്ചറെപ്പൊട്ട സത്തെമ്പ്രമാസം 7 ൹ എററി അന്ന്യെഷണ വി സ്താരത്തിന്ന സബാപ്പര വെങ്കിട്ടരാമയ്യനെ അയ്യച്ച സബാപ്പര ചെന്ന അന്ന്യെഷിക്കുകയും രാമവാരിയരൊട കൈയ്യിത്തും മുടൽവി വരം പടികയും വാങ്ങുക്കയുംചെയ്യ ദസ്ഥാവെജകൾ സത്തെമ്പ്ര ൨൨ ൹ തെത റപ്പൊടത്തൊടു കൂടി അയ്യച്ച ൨൩ ൹ എററി നൊക്കി യെടത്ത എത്രയും ഒറപ്പ കുറവുള്ളതായും അളുകവാതിലും ആയ പുഴ യും വാതലിന്ന രണ്ടചങ്ങള ഉള്ളതിൽ ഒന്നുമുരിച്ച ഒന്നുവരിച്ചും കടന്ന കള്ളവചെയ്യ കൊണ്ടപൊയ്യണെന്നും കള്ളവപൊയ്യത നെല്ല അറിമുടലായചില്ലറ സാമ്മാണമെന്നും തുൽമ്പുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലന്നും കാ ണുന്നതക്കൂടാതെ ക്ഷത്രത്തിലെ കള്ളവകാരിയത്തിന്ന ഇന്നബൊ തിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ൨൩ാം നമ്പ്ര ഹാരജിയിൽ പരയുന്ന പപ്പടചെട്ടി തെയ്യണ്ണി-മക്കൻ അപ്പ - ഇവരിടെമെൽ സംശയം ഉണ്ടന്നും അപ എന്നവൻ ൦രം കുള്ളവുണ്ടായ്യിന്ന നാളദിവസംമുംപെ ൦രം വാരിയ ത്തെ ഭാവണത്തിൽചെന്ന ചെറൊട്ടി എന്നകുട്ടിയൊട. വാതലിന്റെ ചങ്ങളിയടെവിവരവും മററും ചൊതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടന്നും രാമവാരിയരപ റയുന്നു. അപചെന്ന ചൊതിച്ച എന്ന പറയ്യുന്നവാക്ക ഒട്ടും വിശ്വാസി ക്കതക്കതല്ലാ ആ സംഗതിക്കൾ ക്ഷത്രത്തിലെ കള്ളവകാരിയത്തി

ന്ന ബൊധിപ്പിച്ചരിക്കുന്ന മെപ്പടി ഹാരജിയിൽ വിവരമായി എഴുതി ട്ടുണ്ടല്ലൊ. ആ ഭാഗത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായി എന്നുപറയുന്ന കള്ളഉവകാരിയം നെരാണെന്ന ഒറപ്പിക്കാൻ വെണ്ടി ഇങ്ങനെ ഒര കള്ളഉവകൂട്ടി ഉണ്ടാക്കി ബൊധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നല്ലാതെ ഒരം കാരിയം വിശ്വാസിക്കതക്കതായി കാണുന്നില്ല.

MALAYALUM.—GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

വ്യാകരണം - സമയം മൂന്നുമണിക്കൂറ.

1. താഴെ എഴുതിയതിന്റെ അൎത്ഥത്തെ എളുപ്പമായുള്ള വാക്കുകൾ കൊണ്ട തെളിയിക്കുക.

ദുഷ്ടനാമമാത്യന്റെ കൂട്ടക്കാരരെ കൂടെ।
പെട്ടന്ന മൂലഛെശ്ശദം ചെയ്യാതെ സുഖംവരാ॥
തൊട്ടതിന്നവരുടെ മക്കൾക്കും പെണ്ണുങ്ങൾക്കും।
തട്ടമിട്ടൊഷമവൎക്കിണങ്ങു മില്ലാതാകും॥
നമ്മുടെ സഞ്ജീവകൻ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യംതുടങ്ങുന്നു।
സമ്മതമല്ലി പ്രജകൾക്കിവൻ കാൎയ്യക്കാരൻ॥
നാളെക്കുഗുണം വരുത്തീട്ടുവാൻ വിചാരമി॥
ക്കാളെക്കു ഭവിക്കുമൊ കാൎയ്യമൊന്നറിയാമൊ॥
കണ്ഠത്തിൽ നഖംവെച്ചു കണ്ടത്തിലുഴവിന്നു।
കൊണ്ടുപൊയാക്കെണ്ടുന്ന പണ്ടമല്ലയൊയിവൻ॥
എന്തിനുകാൎയ്യക്കാരനിങ്ങിനെ യൊരുത്തനെ।
സന്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നു നൃപൻ താന്തന്നെ പൊരാഞ്ഞിട്ടൊ॥

2. തത്സമവും തത്ഭവവും തമ്മിലുള്ള വിത്യാസം എന്തു? മെൽ എഴുതിയതിൽ തത്ഭവത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തം കാണിപ്പാൻ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അത കാണിക്കുകയും അതിന്റെ തത്സമത്തെ പറകയും ചെയ്യുക.

3. മെലെഴുതിയിലുള്ള ക്രിയകളെ എടുത്ത താഴെവരെച്ച പട്ടികയിൽ പ്രകാരം അവററിന്റെ കൎത്താവു കൎമ്മങ്ങളെയും മററും എഴുതി കാണിക്ക.

ക്രിയ.	കൎത്താവ.	കൎമ്മം.	പൂൎണ്ണം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അപൂൎണ്ണം.	കാലം.	പൂൎണ്ണമാകുന്ന ശബ്ദം.

4. ക്രിയാപുരുഷനാമം, ആഗമം, ദ്വിത്വം, അവ്യയം, തദ്ധിതനാമം, ശബ്ദന്യൂനം, ഇവ എന്തെന്ന വിവരിക്കുകയും അവററിന്റെ ചില ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾ പറകയും ചെയ്ക. ഉദാഹരണങ്ങൾ മെൽ എഴുതിയതിൽ നിന്ന കഴിയുന്നെടത്തോളം താൻ എടുക്കെണ്ടതാണ്.

5. തൊട്ടതിന്നവരുടെ, കൊണ്ടുപൊയാക്കെണ്ടുന്ന, ഈ പദങ്ങളെ വ്യാകരണ ചൊദ്യൊത്തരത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന മാതിരിപ്രകാരം പരിച്ശെദം ചെയ്ക.

6. സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം, തട്ടം, വരുത്തീട്ടുവാൻ, ഈ പദങ്ങളെ വ്യാകരിക്ക.

7. മലയാളത്തിലെ ജാതി മൎയ്യാദപ്രകാരം നടക്കുന്നതിൽ നിന്ന ഉത്ഭവിക്കുന്ന ഗുണങ്ങളും തടസ്ഥങ്ങളും വിവരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു എഴുത്ത തന്റെ സ്നെഹിതന്ന എഴുതുക.

യാദാസ്ത - മെൽപറഞ്ഞ എഴുത്ത ഒരു ഭാഗം കുറയാതെയും രണ്ടു ഭാഗം കവിയാതെയും ഇരിക്കെണം.

Malayalum.—Arithmetic.

കണക്ക.

N. B. ഉത്തരം വരുത്തുന്നതിൽ കൂട്ടുന്ന കണക്കുകളൊന്നും മാച്ചിക്കളയാതെ ഒക്കയും കടലാസ്സിൽ കാണിക്കെണം (കാണിക്കാതെ കണ്ടു എണ്ണം തരികയില്ല.)

1. 1866 - 67 ാമത കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഭൂമിനികുതിയിൽ നിന്ന 19,13,64,490 ഉറുപ്പികയുംനാട്ടുരാജാക്കന്മാര കൊടുക്കെണ്ടുന്ന കപ്പത്തിൽനിന്ന 62,92,450 ഉറുപ്പികയും കാട ഡിപ്പാൎത്തമെണ്ടിൽനിന്ന 31,13,400 ഉറുപ്പികയും അബ്കാരിയിൽനിന്ന 2,11,97,890 ഉറുപ്പികയും ചുങ്കത്തിൽ നിന്ന 2,03,08,640 ഉറുപ്പികയും ഉപ്പിൽ നിന്ന 5,34,59,100 ഉറുപ്പികയും കറുപ്പിൽനിന്ന 6,80,34,130 ഉറുപ്പികയും തപ്പാൽ അപ്പീസ്സുകളിൽനിന്ന 49,64,390 ഉറുപ്പികയും മുദ്രകളിൽ നിന്ന 1,80,37,730 ഉറുപ്പികയും സൎക്കാരിലെക്ക ചെല്ലുകയും ചെയ്തു. ആ കൊല്ലത്തെക്കുള്ള ആകെ വരവ നാല്പത്തിരണ്ടുകൊടി ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തു ഇരുപത്തയ്യായിരത്തു അറുനൂററുപതു ഉറുപ്പിക ഉണ്ടാ

യിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ൧൦൦ മെൽപറഞ്ഞവ അല്ലാതെ വെറെ വഴിയായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന വരവ എത്ര ആയിരുന്നു?

2. വാരെക്ക ഒന്നിന്ന 6 ക 8 ണ വിലപ്രകാരം 198 വാരത്തുണി വാരെക്ക ഒന്നിന്ന 3 ക 15ണ 6 പൈ വിലപ്രകാരം 160വാരത്തുണി വാരെക്ക ഒന്നിന്ന 2 ക 14 ണ 11 പൈ വിലപ്രകാരം 175 വാരത്തുണി

എന്നിവററിന്റെ ആകെ വില എത്രാകുന്നു?

3. ഒരൊരൊ കുതിരെക്ക 475 ഉറുപ്പിക വിലപ്രകാരം ഇരുപത്തെട്ട കുതിരകൾ വാങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതു കൂടാതെ ഒരൊരൊ കുതിരെക്ക 33ക 8 ണ ചിലവ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. പിന്നെ കുതിരെക്ക ഒന്നിന്ന 482 ക 8ണ ശരാശരി വിലപ്രകാരം ആ ഇരുപത്തെട്ട കുതിരകളെ ലെലത്തിൽ വില്ക്കയും ചെയ്തു. ആകെ നഷ്ടം എത്ര ആയിരുന്നു?

4. ഇന്ത്യയിലുള്ള തീവണ്ടിനിരകൾക്ക 3943 മൈൽസ നീളമുണ്ട. അവ ഉണ്ടാക്കാനായിട്ട 75,07,16,000 ഉറുപ്പികെക്കുള്ള ചിലവചെയ്തു. ഒരൊരൊ മൈൽക്കശരാശരിയായിട്ട ചിലവചെയ്തത എത്ര ആകുന്നു?

5. 57 പെര ഉള്ള ഒരു പൊല്ലീസ്സ കുമ്പനിയിൽ ചിലക്ക 6 ഉറുപ്പിക മാസപ്പടിയും ശെഷമുള്ളവക്ക 7 ഉറുപ്പിക മാസപ്പടിയും ഉണ്ട. കുമ്പനിയുടെ ആകെ മാസപ്പടി 350 ഉറുപ്പിക ആകുന്നപക്ഷം 7 ഉറുപ്പിക കിട്ടുന്നവര എത്രാകുന്നു?

6. ആറമാസത്തിൽ 20,093 ആട്ടുകളും 5013 കാളകളും പൊത്തകളും 40,308 ചുമട്ടുള്ള വണ്ടികളും 22,111 ചുമടില്ലാത്ത വണ്ടികളും 9005 കുതിരവണ്ടികളും ഒരു ചുകിപടിയിൽ കൂടിപൊയി. ഒരൊരൊ ആട്ടിന ഒരു പൈയും ഒരൊരൊ കാളെക്കൊ പൊത്തെക്കൊ ആറ പൈയും ഒരൊരൊ ചുമടില്ലാത്തവണ്ടിക്ക ഒരു അണയും ഒരൊരൊ ചുമട്ടുള്ള വണ്ടിക്ക രണ്ട അണയും ഒരൊരൊ കുതിരവണ്ടിക്ക നാല അണയും വരിയായി കൊടുത്ത പക്ഷം ആക തുക എത്ര?

MALAYALUM.—INDIAN HISTORY.

ഇന്ത്യ ചരിത്രം.

1. ലൊൎഡ വില്ലിയം ബന്തിങ്ക ഗവൎന്നർ ജനരാൽ ആയിരുന്ന കാലത്ത സംഭവിച്ച പ്രധാനമായ സംഗതികളെ ചുരുക്കമായിപറക.

2. എതെതു കൊല്ലത്തിലും ആരതമ്മിലും ഈ താഴെപറയുന്ന യുദ്ധങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായി (Wandewash) വാണ്ടിവാഷി, (Mahidpoor) മഹിദ്പൂര, (Paniput) പാണിപത്ത, (Gujerat) ഗുജരാത്ത?

3. ഇന്ത്യയിൽ പരിന്ത്രിരെസ്സകാരുടെ അധികാരം എത്രയും പ്രബലമായിരുന്നത എപ്പൊൾ ആണ? എപ്പൊഴും എങ്ങനെയും ആ അധികാരം ക്ഷയിച്ചുപൊയി എന്ന പറക.

4. (Mahomed Ghor) മുഹമ്മദ ഘൊരി വാഴുന്ന കാലത്തിങ്കൽ ഉണ്ടായ സംഗതികളെ ചുരുക്കമായി പറക.

5. 1542, 1799, 1707, 1803, 1615 ഈ കൊല്ലങ്ങളിൽ സംഭവിച്ചത എന്താണ?

6. (Aliverdy Khan) ആലിവൎദിഖാൻ, (Guru Govind) ഗുരു ഗൊവിന്ദ, (M. Perron) പെരൊൻ, (Maha Bandula) മഹാ ബാണ്ടുലാ എന്നിവരെ കുറിച്ച താൻ അറിയുന്നെടത്തോളമുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ പറക.

MALAYALUM.—GEOGRAPHY.

ഭൂമിശാസ്ത്രം.

1. (Odessa) ഒഡെസ്സായിൽ നിന്ന (Venice) വെനിസ്സലെക്ക ഒരു കപ്പൽ ഒടുന്നപക്ഷം എന്തെല്ലാം കടലുകളും കടൽ കൈവഴികളും കടക്കെണമെന്ന പറക.

2. (Tobolsk) തൊബൊൾസ്ക, (Brisbane) ബ്രിസ്ബെയിൻ, (Volga) വൊല്ഗ, (Turin) തുറിൻ, (Ararat) ആരരാത്ത, (Washington) വഷിങ്ങ്ടൻ, (Liverpool) ലിവപ്പൂൽ, (Moldavia) മൊൽദെവ്യ, (Toledo) തൊലിദൊ, (Boston) ബൊസ്റ്റൻ, (Dahomey) ഡഹൊമി, (Jamaica) ജമെയിക—ഈ മെൽ പറഞ്ഞവ എന്തു എന്നും എവിടെ എന്നും പറക.

3. ഇന്ത്യയുടെ ഒരു പടം വരെച്ച, അതിൽ ഉള്ള പ്രധാന നദികളും നഗരങ്ങളും പൎവ്വതങ്ങളും വെച്ചു കാണിക്കുക.

4. (France) ഫ്രാൻസ്സ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ അതിരുകൾ എന്തു? അതിലുള്ള പ്രധാനനഗരങ്ങളും നദികളും എഴുതി കാണിക്കുക.

യാദാസ്സ - പത്തു നഗരവും അഞ്ചു നദിയും പറഞ്ഞാൽ മതി.

5. ആസ്ത്രിയയിലെ പ്രധാന പൎവ്വതങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണു? അവ എതെതു രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ആകുന്നു എന്നു എന്നും എങ്ങിനെ കിടക്കുന്നു എന്നും പറക.

6. (Sicily) സിസ്സിലി എന്ന ദ്വീപം എവിടെ ആകുന്നു? ആ ദ്വീപത്തെകുറിച്ചു താൻ അറിയുന്നതെല്ലാം പറക.

CANARESE.—HANDWRITING.

ಕೈಬರಹ - ಅರ್ಧತಾಸು ಹೊತ್ತು.

ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ.

ಇದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವದೇನಂದರೆ—ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕಂನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ - ವ - ಕಾಸರಗೊಡ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳ 1863 ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಜುಲೈ 1 ನೇ ತಾರೀಕಿನಿಂದ ಶುರು ಆಗುವ 1 ವರುಷದ ಖಾರಿ ಗುತ್ತೆಗಳು 1863 ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಜುಲೈ 22 ನೇ ತಾರೀಕಿನಲ್ಲು ಹಗಲು 12 ಘಂಟೆ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಟಾ ಪೋಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾರೋಣಾದಾವು.

2. ಮಾರಾಟವನ್ನು ಕೈದು ಮಾಡಿದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಗುತ್ತೆ ಪಡಕೊಂಡವರು ಗುತ್ತೆ ಐವಜನ 2 ಕಿಸ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿ ಆಗುವಷ್ಟು ಮುಬಲಗು ರೇವಣಾತಿ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಟದ ತಾರೀಕಿನಿಂದ 1 ತಿಂಗಳವಳಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಕರಾರುಗಳ ಶರ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ನಡಕೊಳ್ಳುವಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲಾಯಖ್ ಜ್ಯಾಮಿನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

3 ಗುತ್ತೆಪಡ ಕೊಂಡವನು ಈ ಶರ್ತಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಡಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದಾದರೆ ರೇವಣಾತಿ ಇಟ್ಟ ಐವಜು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ದಂಡವಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲುಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾದೀತು. ಮತ್ತು ಗುತ್ತೆಯು ಆತನ ನಷ್ಟ ಸಂಭವದಿಂದ ಪುನರಾ ಮಾರೋಣಾದೀತು. ಪರಂತು ಅಂಥಾ ಪುನಶ್ಯ ಮಾರಾಟದಿಂದ ಯೇನಾದರು ಲಾಭ ಉಂಟಾದ್ದಾದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಲಾಭವು ಆತಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಕಲಾರದು. ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಮಾರಾಟದಿಂದ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನು ಉಂಟಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮಮಾರಾಟದ ಶರ್ತಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತನ್ನಿಂದ ಸಲಬೇಕಾದ ಮುಬಲಗಿಗೂ ಪುನಶ್ಯ ಮಾರಾಟದ ಶರ್ತಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯೆರಡನೇ ಗುತ್ತೆ ಪಡಕೊಂಡವನಿಂದ ಸಲಬೇಕಾದ ಮುಬಲಗಿಗೂ ಕುಂದುಕಡಿಮೆ ಇರುವ ಐವಜು ಅವನು ತೆರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

4. ಗುತ್ತೆಯು 10 ರೂಪ್ಯಾಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆದ ಮೊಬಲಗಿಗೆ ಮಾರುವದಾದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುತ್ತೆ ಐವಜು 3 ಕಿಸ್ತುಗಳಿಂದ ವಸೂಲ್ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ 1863 ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಜುಲೈ ಶುರುವಿನಿಂದ 9 ಕಿಸ್ತುಗಳಿಂದ ವಸೂಲ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು.

5. ಗುತ್ತೆಪಡೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವರೆ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಉಳ್ಳವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ತಪಶೀಲು ಡಿಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

ಊರಿಗಳ ತಪಶೀಲು.

ಉಪ್ಪಿನಂಗಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕು

1. ಕಟ್ಟಾರ ಕಡವು
2. ಸರ್ಪಾಡಿ ಕಡವು
3. ಹೊಸಮಠ ಕಡವು
4. ಇಚಲಂಪಾಡಿ
5. ವಳ್ಳಾಲ ಕಡವು

ಕಾಸರಗೋಡ್ ತಾಲೂಕು

1. ತಡೆಶ್ವಾಲ್ಯ
2. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯೂರ

ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಕಚೇರಿ
ಮಂಗಳೂರ್
ತಾರೀಕು 9 ನೇ ಜುಲಾಯಿ 1863.

ಜಿ. ಎ. ಮೋರೀಸ್.
ಆ. ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ್.

CANARESE.—DICTATION.

ಒಡ್ಡೋಲಗ	ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ	ಒಮ್ಮಿಂದೊಮ್ಮೆ	ಶ್ಯಾನಭೋಗ	ಜ್ಞಾನವಂತ	ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು
ಒಗಟುಕಥೆ	ಸಂಜ್ಞೆ	ಚಾತೃತ್ವ	ಮಾನ್ಯಗಾರ	ಸ್ತಬ್ಧ	ನಾಣ್ಯಸ್ಥ
ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ	ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯತೆ	ಸುಖದುಃಖ	ನಿರ್ನಿಮಿತ್ತ	ತಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬು	ಹೆಕ್ಕತ್ತು
ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯ	ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ	ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ	ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ	ನಿಷ್ಠಾಪಟ್ಯ	ಗೃಹಕೃತ್ಯ
ಒಯ್ಯಾರಗಿತ್ತಿ	ತೃಣಪ್ರಾಯ	ನೀರ್ಗುಳ್ಳೆ	ತಮ್ಮಕೊಟ್ಲೆ	ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ	ಚಾಕಸುದ್ದ

ಬಾಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿ ತದ್ವಾರಾ ಹರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದವನು ಮುಪ್ಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡನು. ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೂ ಕೆಲವರು ಹರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಧನವನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾಲೋಚನೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ದುರ್ವ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂಥಾವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನದಲ್ಲೇನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಗೈವರು, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೈಕಾಲು ಸಂತಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳಾಕಾಶದಿಂದ ಬಿದ್ದೀತೇ. ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ, ಅಣ್ಣತಮ್ಮಂದಿರೂ, ನೆಂಟರೂ, ಇಷ್ಟರೂ, ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲವರನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಿದರೆ ಧರ್ಮವೇ ಸರಿ. ಅಂಥಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡ್ಯಾರೆಂಬ ಭರವಸವೇನು, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆರ್ಜಿಸಿದ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಿದ್ದರೆ ಪಾರ್ಥಿಕ್ಯದಶೆಯಲ್ಲಾಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೇ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಮಾಡುವದು. ಆದಕಾರಣ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕತನದಲ್ಲಾಡಿ ಕಾಲ ಕಳಿಯದೆ ಓದು ಬರಹಾತ ಲಿಪು ಯವ್ವನದಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

CANARESE.—CORRECTION OF A MISSPELT PAPER.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಿದ್ದಬೇಕು.

ಕಳದ ತಿಂಗಳು ಮದ್ಯೆ ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಟ ಬ ॥ 30 ॥ ದಿವಸ ಹಗಲು ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂರು ಜ್ಯಾಮದ ಮೇಲಿ ಸಿಸ್ಸೆಯವರಾದ ಸುಬ್ರಾಯ ಯಂಬವ ವಂದು, ಅವನ ಹೆಂಡ್ತಿ ವೀರಮ್ಮ ವಂದು, ಅವರ ಮಗಳು ನಾಗಿಯ್ಯಂಬ 15 ವೈಸಿನ ರುಧ್ರಿ ವಂದು, ಈ ಮೂರು ಜನರು ಶೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಗ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಬರ್ತಿರುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಯಳವಂದುರಿಗೆ ವಂದು ಹರದಾರಿ ಘೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳ್ರು ಬಂದು ಅವರ ಮೇಲಿ ಬಿದು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿದ್ದ ರೊಕ್ಕ 150 ರೂಪಾಯೂ 400 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಾಳುವ ವಡವೆ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಆ ರುದಗ್ಗಿನ ಯೆತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ಪೋದೆ ಹೊವರು ಯಂಬದಾಗಿ ಸವರ್ಯೀ ಸುಬ್ರಾಯನು ಆ ರಾತ್ರಿ 9 ತಾಸಿನ ವೆಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಬಳಿಲಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದು ಮಾಡಿದನು, ಅದು ಪರವತ್ತಾದಿಂದ ಕೂಡ್ಲೆ ವುಡಿಕಿ ಸಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಾರನೆ ದಿನ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ವುದ್ದಿ ಕಳ್ಳರ್ನ ಹಿಡ್ಕೊಂಡು ಬರ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ 6 ಜವಾನರನ್ನು ವಂದು ದಪೇದಾರನನ್ನು ಕಾಯಿದೆಮೆರಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದ್ಯಿನ ಅವನ ಹೆಂಡ್ತಿನ ಪಾರೇದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೇ. ಈಚಿಗೆ 15 ದಿನದಿಂದ ಯಷ್ಟು ವಿಚಾರಿಸ್ತಾಗ್ಯು ಯೇನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಆಗ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯು ಅವನ ಹೆಂಡ್ತಿಯು ಕ್ವೈದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ನಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಾಳ ಪೇಚಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಳವು ಪತ್ತೆ ಆಗಿ ಸೊತ್ತು ವುಗ್ದಿ ಸಹ ಶಿಕ್ಕುವ ತನಕ ಅವರು ಪಾರೇದಲ್ಲಿರ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಸೊತ್ತು ವುಗ್ದಿ ಪೋದ್ರೆ ಪೋಗ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನ ಬಿಟ್ರೆ ಪೋದೇವೆಂತ ಮೊರೆ ಯಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡ್ರೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ರಿಂದ ಈಗಿನ ವುಸಕಾಯಿದೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿತದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಪರಾದ ವಿಧಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅದನ್ನು ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡುವರೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಂದ್ಗಿಯೇನು ಯಿಲ್ಲ, ಜಾಮೀನ ಮೇಲಿ ಬಿಡೋಣ ಯಂದ್ರೆ ಅವರು ತಾವು ಯಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ವುಸಬರಾದ್ರಿಂದ ಜಾಮೀನ ಕೊಡಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮಿಂದಾಗದು, ಬಿಟ್ರೆ ಬಿಡಿ, ಯಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಪಾರೆದಲ್ಲೆ ವುಟ್ಟೆಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಯಿತೇವೆಂತ ಹೇಳ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರ್ನ ಸುಮ್ಮಗೆ ಬಿಡೋಣ ಯೆಂತ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಕಳ್ರು ಶಿಕ್ಕಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿ ಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗದು, ಆದಕಾರಣ ಮಿದ್ದ ಸಂಗ್ತಿ ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿ ಯಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಚಿತ್ತೈಸಿದಯ ಪಾಲ್ಸುವ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಡಕೊಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

1860 ಜೂಲೈ 6.

CANARESE.—GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

ಕನ್ನಡವ್ಯಾಕರಣವು.

1. ಕೆಳಗೆ (a, b, c d) ಬರೆದವುಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾದ ಮಾತುಗಳಿಂದ ವಿವರಿಸು.

(a) ಉಪರಾಜಂಕಳಿಗುಂದಿಪೇಚ್ಚರದಿ ಹದೇ ? ನ್ಯಗ್ರೋಧಬೀಜಂಕೆ ಅಂಕುರಮಂ ಪೇಮ್ಬರನಾಗದೆ ಯೆಲ್ಲಿಗರುವೆತ್ತಾಗದೇ ? ಲೋಕದೊಳ್ ॥

ಮಿಡಿಪಣ್ಣಾಗದೆ? ದೇವರೆಲ್ಲಿಯಿರಲಿಕ್ಕಾಲನು ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಂಬಪವಂಬಲ್ಲಿದನಾಗ ನೀರ
ರನ ರಾಕೇಳ್ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಂ ಮಾನವಾ ॥

(*b*) ಮುದ್ದುಗೈದೀವಸುಧೆ ಬೆಳಸಿದಳೆಂದು ಹುರುಗಿದ್ದಳೆನಿವಣ್ಣಾಳಿಂದೆ ಸೆವಪೇಗೆರ್ನೆಗ
ಳಂಸಲೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಲಿಪಬೇರ್ಕು ॥

ಯುದ್ಧಿರದೆ ಬಾಗಿದ ಪ್ರಿಕದಳಿಗಳ್ ಧರಣಿಗೆ ನಲಿದ್ದಪರೆ ಮರದ ಪುರುಷಾರ್ಥಮಂ
ಮಾಡಿದರ

ಸುಧಾಮಗುಣ ಮುಖ್ಯಜೀವಿಗಳ್ ತನುಜನೊಡೆಂದ ನಾಪವನಸೂನು ॥

(*c*) ಪರಿಮಾಣರೂಪ ಅಚಲತ್ವ ವಿಕಾಸ ಸಂಕೋಚ ಅಪ್ರವೇಶ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಆಕರ್ಷಣ ಭಾರ ಈ ಒಂಭತ್ತು ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಗುಣಗಳು ಜಡಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತವೆ - ಈ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಯೋಗವಾಗಿಯೂ - ಅಸಂಯೋಗವಾಗಿಯೂ - ವರ್ಣಿಸತಕ್ಕದು.

(*d*) ಕವಿಗೆ ಕಲ್ಪನಾಶಕ್ತಿ ಗುರುವಿಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನಶಕ್ತಿ ಅರಸನಿಗೆ ಚಿತ್ತಶಕ್ತಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥನಿಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಕ್ತಿ ವಿಶೇಷವರವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು

2 ಮೇಲೆ (*b*) ಯೆಂಬಗುರುತು ಹಾಕಿದ ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು, ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮಾದಿರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರದಿಂದ, ಆಖ್ಯೆ ಆಖ್ಯಾತ ಕರ್ಮ ವಿಶೇಷಣಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸು.

ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು	ಆಖ್ಯೆಗಳು	ಆಖ್ಯೆ ವಿಶೇಷಣಗಳು	ಆಖ್ಯಾತಗಳು	ಆಖ್ಯಾತದ ವಿಶೇಷಣಗಳು	ಕರ್ಮಗಳು	ಕರ್ಮದ ವಿಶೇಷಣಗಳು

3. “ಆಗದೆ” “ಇರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ” “ಕೇಳ್” “ಆಗನೇ” “ಬೆಳಸಿದಳು” “ಎನಲು” “ಇದ್ದ” “ತಕ್ಕದು” ಯೆಂಬವುಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಕರಿಸು (ಅಂದರೆ ಕಾಲವಚನ ಮುಂತಾದ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಭೇದಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸು.)

4. (i) ಅರ್ಥದ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ, (ii) ರೂಪದ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ, ಸಮಾಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿಧಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು? ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸಿ, ಮೇಲೆ *a*, *b*, *c* *d* ಗಳಿಂದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ವಿವರಿಸು.

5. ‘ಕಾರಕಗಳು’ ಎಂದರೆ ಯೇನು? ಅವುಗಳ ವಿಧಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿ, ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆ.

6. ನ್ಯೂನಗಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವೇನು?

7. “ವ್ಯಾಕರಣವನ್ನು ಕಲಿತದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೇನು?” ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಸ್ತಾರದಿಂದ ವಿವರಿಸು.

CANARESE.—ARITHMETIC.

ಗಣಿತವಿದ್ಯ.

N. B. ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಇಡೀಲೆಖ್ಖವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯದೆ ಕೊಡರೆ, ನಂಬರು ಶಿಕ್ಕುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

1. 1866 - 7 ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂದಾಯದಬಾಬತು 19,13,64,490 ರೂ.—ಆಶ್ರಿತಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಕಪ್ಪದ ಐವಜಿನ ಬಾಬತು 62,92,450 ರೂ.—ಜಂಗಲೀ ಇಲಾಖೇ ಬಾಬತು 31,13,40C ರೂ.—ಅಬ್ಕಾರೀ ಬಾಬತು 2,11,97,890 ರೂ —ಸಾಯರು ಸುಂಕಗಳಬಾಬತು 2,03,08,640 ರೂ.—ನಮಕಿನ ಬಾಬತು 5,34,59,100 ರೂ.—ಅಫೀಂಬಾಬತು 6,80,34,130 ರೂ.—ಟಪ್ಪಾಲು ಬಾಬತು 49,64,390 ರೂ —ರಸ್ಸೀಬಾಬತು 1,80,37,730 ರೂ. ಎಂದೀಮೇರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿಂದ ವಸೂಲಾಗುವಣವಾಯಿತು. ಆ ವರುಷದ ಜಮಲಾವಸೂಲು (ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ) ನಾಲ್ವತ್ತೆರಡು ಕೋಟೀ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷದ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ಸಾವಿರದ ಆರುನೂರರವತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಆ ಐವಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಬಾಬತುಗಳ ಸಿವಾಯಿ, ಬೇರೆ ಬಾಬತುಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ವಸೂಲುಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಎಷ್ಟಿರಬೇಕು ?

2.

	ರೂ	ಆ	ಪೈ		ವಾರ	
ಒಟ್ಟಿವಾರಕ್ಕೆ	6	8	0	ಪ್ರಕಾರ	193	ಕಷ್ಟೆಂದರೆ, ಎಷ್ಟುಕೊಡಬೇಕು ?
,,	3	15	6	,,	160	
,,	2	14	11	,,	170	

3. ಕುದುರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ 475 ರೂ. ಕಿಮ್ಮತ್ತು 33 ರೂ. 8 ಆ. * ಚಿಲ್ರೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಹಿಡಿದು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೆಂಟು ಕುದುರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಕ್ಕೊಂಡಕರುವಾಯ, ಲೈಲಾಂ ರಾಹಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕುದುರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ 482 ರೂ. 8 ಆ. ಸರಾಸರಿ ಕಿಮ್ಮತಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಇದೀ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಆಯಿತು ?

4 ಇಂದ್ಯದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 3943 ಮೈಲು ರೈಗೆ ಬಂಡಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಉಂಟು; ಆರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ 75,07,16,000 ರೂ. ಖರ್ಚಾಯಿತು ಆದರೆ, ಒಂದು ಮೈಲಿನ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಎಷ್ಟಾಯಿತು.

5. ಒಂದು ಪೋಲಿಸು ಕಂಪನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 57 ಜನರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ· ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಬರಿಗೆ 6 ರೂ. ಸಂಬಳ, ಉಳಿದವರಿಗೆ 7 ರೂ. ಸಂಬಳ ಉಂಟು· ಆ ಕಂಪನಿಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ 350 ರೂ. ಸಂಬಳ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ 7 ರೂ. ಸಂಬಳವುಳ್ಳವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ?

6 ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಿನ ವಾಯಿದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾನೊಂದುಶಹರಿ ಬಾಗಲಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಕುರಿಗಳು 20,093 — ಕೋಣ ವ ಎತ್ತುಗಳು 5013 —ಭರ್ತಿಬಂಡಿಗಳು 40,308—ಖಾಲಿಬಂಡಿಗಳು 22,111—ಬಿಲ್ಲುಳ್ಳ ಗಾಡಿಗಳು 9005 ; ಕುರಿ ಒಂ

ದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಪೈ, ಕೋಣ - ಯಾ - ಎತ್ತು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರು ಪೈ, ಖಾಲಿಬಂಡಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದಾಣೆ, ಭರ್ತಿ-ಬಂಡಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡಾಣೆ, ಬಿಲ್ಲುಬಂಡಿ ಗಾಡಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಲ್ಕಾಣೆ, ಎಂಬೀ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವರಿ ವಸೂಲುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದೀವಸೂಲು ಎಷ್ಟಾಯಿತು.

CANARESE.—INDIAN HISTORY.

ಇಂದಿಯದೇಶದಚರಿತ್ರೆ.

i. "ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲು" ಯೆಂಬದೇನೆಂದು ವಿವರಿಸು : ಇದು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದು ಯಾವಾಗ, ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ, ವ - ಯಾರಿಂದ ಯೆಂದೂ, ಇದು ರದ್ದಾಗಿ ಹೋದದ್ದು ಯಾವಾಗ - ವ - ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಯೆಂದೂ, ಹೇಳು.

ii. ಹೇಸ್ಟಿಂಗ್ಸ್‌ನ ಚರಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕಾಲವೃತ್ತಾಂತ ಮಯವಾಗಿ ಬರೆ.

iii. ಕೆಳಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳ ತಾರೀಖುಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆ.

ಜಿವಕೀಕಾಳಗ.	ರಂಗೂನ್ ತಕ್ಕೊಂಡದ್ದು.
ಭರತಪರಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು.	ಅಸಾಯೀಕಾಳಗ.
ರಣಜಿತಸಿಂಹಸತ್ತದ್ದು.	ರಾಮಪುರ ತಕ್ಕೊಂಡದ್ದು.
ಪಟ್ನಪಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕೊಲೆ.	ಮೀಯಾನೀಕದನ.
"ಸಹಗಮನ" ವನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು.	

iv. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷವರಿಗೆ ಇಂದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯಾದ ದೇಶಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಲಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿಬರೆದು, ಇಂಥಿಂಥಾ ದೇಶವು ಇಂಥಿ ಥಾ ರಾಜನದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ತಕ್ಕೊಂಡದ್ದು, ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು.

CANARESE.—GEOGRAPHY.

ಭೂಗೋಳಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ.

1. (*a*) ಬ್ರಿಟಿಶ ಇಂದ್ಯದ ನಕ್ಷವನ್ನು ಬರೆ ; ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಗಾಳ ಮೊದಲಾದ 5 ಆಧಿಪತ್ಯಗಳು ; ಅಯೋಧ್ಯ ಮೊದಲಾದ 3 ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ದೇಶಗಳು ; ಆಯಾ ಆಧಿಪತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಪಟ್ಣಗಳೂ ಪರ್ವತ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಗಳೂ ನದಿಗಳೂ - ಯೆಂಬಿವುಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು (*b*) ಆಶ್ರಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದು, ಆಯಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೆ, ಹೇಳು.

2. (*a*) ಮದ್ರಾಸು ಆಧಿಪತ್ಯದ ನಕ್ಷವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಮೇರೆಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಆಯಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಪಟ್ಣವನ್ನೂ, ಹೊಗೆ ಬಂಡಿರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅವು ದಾಟಿ ಹೋಗುವ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳನ್ನೂ ತೋರಿಸು.

(b) ಆಯಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ರಫ್ತಾಗುವ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನು ತಿಳುಪು.

3 ಕಾವೇರಿ ನದಿಯ ಉದ್ಭವಯೆಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ ಯೆಲ್ಲಿ, ಯಾವ ಯಾವಶೀಮೆಗಳ ನಡುವಿನಿಂದ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವಯಾವ ಉಪನದಿಗಳು ಉಂಟು, ಅದರ - ವ - ಅವುಗಳ ತೀರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಯಾವ ಪಟ್ಟಗಳು ಉಂಟು, ಆಯಾ ಪಟ್ಟವು ಯಾವ್ಯಾವದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತಪಟ್ಟದೆ, ಆಯಾ ಶೀಮೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಯೇನು—ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಬರೆ.

4. Europe ಯೂರೊಪ ಖಂಡದ ಮುಖ್ಯರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು, ಒಂದೊಂದರ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ, ಒಂದೊಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಬಂದರವೂ, ಪ್ರಮುಖ್ಯನದಿಯೂ,—ಈ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪಟ್ಟೀಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರೆ.

5. England ಇಂಗ್ಲಾಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವುಗಳು ಯಾವವು ? ಆಯಾ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ನಡೆಯುವ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯೂರ ಒಂದು ತಿಳುಪು.

6. ಹತ್ತಿ, ನೆಲ್ಲು, ಕಬ್ಬು, (ಸಕ್ಕರೆ) ಚಾಯೆಲೆ, ಜೋನು ; ಭಂಗಾರ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ, ತಾಂಬ್ರ, ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ, ; ಯಿಂಬಿವುಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಶೀಮೆಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆ.

7. Algiers ಅಲ್ಜೀರ Adelaide ಅಡೆಲೇಡ, Attock ಆಟಂಕ Quebec ಕ್ವಿಬೆಕ್ಕ, Ahmedabad ಆಮೆದಬಾದು, Quito ಕಿತು, Saigon ಸಾಯಿಗೊನು, Magdala ಮಗ್ದಲ, Limerick ಲಿಮೆರಿಕ, Khiva ಖೀವ, Belgrade ಬೆಲ್ಗ್ರೇಡ Archangel ಆರ್ಕೆಂಜೆಲ, Halifax ಹಲಿಫಾಕ್ಷ, Massowah ಮಸ್ಸೋವ, Bareilly ಬರೇಲಿ, Simla ಸಿಮಲಾ.

ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟೆಂದು ದಿಟ್ಟವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸು.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE EXAMINERS.

From J. T. FOWLER, ESQ., Examiner in English Hand-writing.

"The marks speak for themselves, and I have little to add in the way of remark. Knowing forty to be the minimum required for passing, I have given that number to every candidate that I considered qualified.

"Should objection have been by any taken to the length of the exercise, my plan of marking takes away all force from such objection, as any good writer who correctly reproduced something *less than one-half* has been passed.

"I may mention, for the information of the Commissioner, that, about the time of the examination, when I was up-country, a Schoolmaster, in a conversation on the University and Uncovenanted Service Examinations, said that, while confidence was felt in the former, there was a very general impression that, in the latter, it was a matter of chance whether a boy passed or not, as the papers were not properly read and valued. I did not hesitate to say that I thought the view entirely erroneous; but I remembered the remarks; and as I went on with valuing the Madras papers, I became convinced that several of the writers had written their papers under the belief that they would not be read. In the paper the following occurs:—"The result is an additional revenue to Government of Rupees 1,10,413, while the cost of the commission for the year did not exceed Rupees 1,35,329. Several wrote this:—"The result was an additional revenue to Government of Rupees 1,35,329." And there are others of the same kind, where the skip is evidently intentional, and made, as I think, on the conviction that the writing would be glanced at and not read.

"I made a point of rejecting every candidate who made this attempt, as, if intentional, the attempt condemned him; and, if unintentional, he was not qualified as a writer. But from the number of cases, I was convinced that it was no mere accident; and I feel a satisfaction in saying that I believe no case escaped me; and the would-be deceivers have been taken in their own trap. Where, on the other hand, a candidate accidentally skipped, and then crossed out what was wrong, and went on correctly, I made but a small deduction for the slip.

"In many cases the numbers were not written in words as ordered. This greatly reduced both the length and the difficulty of the exercise, and it was some time before I could satisfy myself as to how to deal with such papers, so as to be fair to other candidates. I at last argued it thus:—"A candidate who writes the whole, keeping the figures, could, in the same time, have written at least a half with the numbers in words he therefore deserves half marks, if everything else is correct." Acting on this I gave such papers fifty marks, or so many less as other errors and the general character of the writing made necessary. It is true that such candidates still had an advantage over others, as they might have been unable to write the large numbers in words. This I could not see how to obviate except by entirely rejecting all who had failed to write the numbers in words, a course which would have involved the rejection of some good writers. So I adopted what seemed the fairest plan on the whole, and it may be said generally that a candidate put himself in a dangerous position when he neglected the directions, and stood but a small chance of passing, unless his hand-writing was very good.

"In doubtful cases I have given the candidates the benefit of the doubt.

" Only three stations call for particular remark.

" At Madras the number of attempts at cheating by skipping was greater, as well relatively as absolutely than at any other station. At several stations there were no such attempts.

" Had the candidates been judged by the way in which they wrote their names, instead of by their papers, at least five times as many would have been rejected, their autographs being mostly mere 'intemperate scribbles.' "

From the Rev. J. BAMFORTH, Examiner in English Grammar and Composition.

" BANGALORE.—Out of 153 papers, *two* candidates have obtained more than two-third marks; *six*, half marks or more ; *twenty-three*, one-third or more; *seventy-eight*, less than the minimum : very fair. The majority failed in punctuation, paraphrasing, correction of sentences, and very many in parsing.

" BELLARY.—Out of seventy candidates, *two* have obtained two-third marks or more, *one*, more than half; *nine*, one-third or more ; *thirty-five*, less than the minimum : very fair. Many candidates did very little. Majority failed in punctuation, parsing, and correction of sentences Several attempted the paraphrase, and did it very fairly.

" CALICUT.—Out of seventy-three candidates, not one has obtained two-third marks, *four* have half or more; *three*, one-third or more ; *forty-five*, less than the minimum : unsatisfactory. A great majority have no knowledge of punctuation or paraphrasing, and a great many do not understand the meaning of the word 'italics.'

" CANNANORE.—Out of sixty-four candidates, *not one* has obtained half marks ; *two* have one-third or more ; the large number of *forty-two* less than the minimum. unsatisfactory. Majority failed in punctuation, correction of sentences, parsing, giving the corresponding nouns, and a great many have attempted to write the poetry in prose order for a paraphrase.

" CHETTERPORE.—Out of forty-one candidates, not one has obtained two-third marks; *one* has over half; *four*, over one-third ; *twenty-three*, less than the minimum : fair. Majority failed in parsing, correction of sentences, punctuation, and paraphrasing. The Superintendent states in the memo that "the word 'italics' was explained," but it does not appear that the explanation was given to all, as several have attempted to parse all the words.

" CHICACOLE.—Out of twenty-three candidates, not one has obtained half marks; *one* has over one-third ; *twelve*, less than the minimum : poor. A great majority have done very little.

"CHITTOOR.—Out of 138 candidates, not one has obtained two-third marks; *two* have over half; *ten*, one-third or more; *seventy-eight*, less than the minimum: unsatisfactory. Several did the punctuation and correction of sentences very fairly; but the majority failed in these subjects as well as in paraphrasing and parsing. A large number did not seem to know the meaning of 'italics.'

"CUDDAPAH.—Out of seventy-six candidates, *one* has obtained two-third marks; *three*, half or more; *nine*, one-third or more; *thirty-nine*, less than the minimum: fair. Great majority failed in punctuation, parsing, paraphrasing, correction of sentences.

"CUDDALORE.—Out of ninety-seven candidates, two have obtained more than two-third marks; *one*, half; *eight*, one-third or more; *fifty-nine*, less than the minimum: unsatisfactory Great majority failed in punctuation, parsing, paraphrasing, correction of sentences. Several did not know the meaning of 'italics;' and a great many explained the words 'as used here,' in addition to the expressions in inverted commas.

"COCHIN.—Out of ten candidates, not one has obtained two-third marks; *one* has half marks; *three*, one-third or more; *two*, less than the minimum: very fair. Majority failed in correction of sentences. The other questions were answered pretty well.

"COMBACONUM.—Out of forty-four candidates, not one has obtained two-third marks; *four* have over half marks; *four*, one-third or more; *nineteen*, less than the minimum: very fair. The majority of the candidates answered the questions they attempted accurately.

"KURNOOL.—Out of thirty-four candidates, not one has obtained one-third marks; *twenty-five* have less than the minimum: bad. Nearly all the candidates answered the questions very indifferently.

"MASULIPATAM.—Out of eighty-two candidates, not one has obtained half marks; *three* have just over one-third; *fifty*, less than the minimum: very poor. A great majority have done very little: Some have written compositions on various subjects, explained 'as used here,' and many seem not to have understood the questions at all. The Superintendent notes that 'each question paper was used by two candidates.' I found no suspicion of copying.

"MADURA.—Out of seventy-six candidates, not one has obtained two-third marks; *one* has over half; *six*, one-third or more; *forty-two*, less than the minimum: fair. A great many, instead of giving the corresponding nouns as required in the last question, have formed sentences to bring in the given words. The punctuation was well done by the majority, but they failed in the other questions.

"MANGALORE.—Out of fifty-one candidates, not one has obtained two-third marks; *one* has just over half; *six* have one-third or more; *twenty-four*, less than the minimum: very fair. The majority failed in parsing, correction of sentences, paraphrasing, and substitution of nouns.

"NELLORE.—Out of fifty-nine candidates, not one has obtained two-third marks; *one* has just over half; *four* have one-third or more; the large number of *forty*, less than the minimum: unsatisfactory. The majority have done very little, instead of giving corresponding nouns, have either given the meaning of the words, or formed sentences to bring them in. The Superintendent notes in the Memorandum 'that in question 2, it was explained that the words in italics were those written in a slanting manner, also that the whole passage of ten lines had to be parsed, and the whole turned into English prose.' The candidates do not seem to have derived much benefit from the explanation.

"OOTACAMUND.—Out of nineteen candidates, *one* has obtained two-third marks; *three* have half or more; *two* have over one-third; *six*, less than the minimum: good. The papers from this station were, on the whole, very carefully and neatly written.

"PALAMCOTTAH.—Out of 136 candidates, *two* have obtained two-third marks or more; *three*, half or more; *twenty*, one-third or more; *seventy-four*, less than the minimum: fair. Several candidates have done little more than copy the questions: some have written letters on various subjects instead of paraphrasing. Majority failed in punctuation, parsing, paraphrasing, correction of sentences.

"RAJAHMUNDRY.—Out of 128 candidates, not one has obtained half marks; *seven* have one-third or more; *seventy-four*, less than the minimum: poor. A great many have done little. Majority failed in parsing, paraphrasing, and giving corresponding nouns: punctuation and correction of sentences were fairly done by many.

"SALEM.—Out of ninety-eight candidates, not one has obtained two-third marks; *two* have half marks or more; *thirteen*, one-third or more; *fifty-seven*, less than the minimum: fair. Nearly all failed in punctuation. The majority in parsing, paraphrasing, and the correction of sentences. Several have attempted to explain the expression 'as used here;' *parsed* the words in inverted commas; and written compositions on various subjects (evidently learned by-heart beforehand) instead of the paraphrase.

"SECUNDERABAD.—Out of eight candidates, not one has obtained one-third marks; *seven* have less than the minimum: very unsatisfactory. Very little done, and that little badly.

"TANJORE.—Out of 111 candidates, not one has obtained two-third marks; *one* has over half; *five* have one-third or more; *sixty-four*, less than the minimum: unsatisfactory. Several candidates have written composition on various subjects, and formed sentences to bring in the given word, instead of giving the corresponding noun. A great majority did badly in all the questions.

"TRANQUEBAR.—Out of twenty-seven candidates, not one has obtained half marks; *two* have over one-third; *fifteen*, less than the minimum: poor. The majority failed in all the questions.

"TRICHINOPOLY.—Out of 142 candidates, not one has obtained two-third marks; *three* have half or more; *ten*, one-third or more; *ninety-nine*, less than the minimum: unsatisfactory. Majority failed in punctuation, parsing, paraphrasing, correction of sentences, giving the noun forms. A great many have done very little, and that little badly.

"TREVANDRUM.—Out of fifty-six candidates, not one has obtained two-third marks; *one* has over half; *six*, over one-third; *sixteen*, less than the minimum: very fair. The majority did the punctuation and corrected the sentences satisfactorily, though they failed in answering the other questions.

"VIZAGAPATAM.—Out of ninety-two candidates, not one has obtained two-third marks; only *one*, half marks; *six*, one-third or more; *forty-six*, less than the minimum: fair. The majority corrected the sentences very creditably, but failed in parsing, punctuation, and paraphrasing.

"COIMBATORE.—Out of 147 candidates, not one has obtained two-third marks; *four* have half or more; *nine*, over one-third; *eighty-seven*, less than the minimum: fair. The majority failed in punctuation, parsing, paraphrasing, and correction of sentences.

"MADRAS.—Out of 785 candidates, *three* have obtained two-third marks or more; *ten*, half or more; *thirty-six*, one-third or more; *five hundred and fifty-three*, less than the minimum: not a very brilliant result. With a few exceptions the candidates at this station have written a great deal, but to little purpose, their knowledge of the subject evidently being inaccurate. The majority failed in their answers to nearly all the questions."

From B. LOVERY, ESQ., Examiner in English Spelling and Dictation.

"I do not know what the results were in this subject in previous examinations, but I must say that, on the present occasion, they are extremely unsatisfactory.

"It appears to me that candidates presented themselves for examination relying more upon chance for success than on their fitness for the examination. It is only upon this supposition that I can account for the character of some of the papers that I had to examine.

"They contained nothing but a mass of letters strung together without any attempt at the formation of intelligible words.

"Most of the papers were disfigured by errors in spelling, which I was surprised to find made by men who aspire to respectable situations in the Government Service. And I do not think, I say this from personal experience in the education of Native young men, that the Dictation or Spelling paper set this year is more difficult than it ought to be. It is my impression that a man, who is unable to spell correctly most of these words, is disqualified for admission into the Uncovenanted Civil Service."

From W. MORGAN, ESQ., Examiner in English Geography.

"From the enclosed table it will be seen that the candidates in the Anglo-Vernacular Branch have done much better than those in the English Branch; for while—

in the former test ...	584 passed and	528 failed.
in the latter	230 do.	397 do.
making a total of ...	814 do.	930 failed.

"The average number of marks gained throughout the Presidency is 18·7 per cent; but, if the Madras numbers be excluded, the per-centage of marks obtained at the other stations is found to be considerably higher, being 22·7, while Madras alone only obtains 14·7.

"This falling off among those who were re-examined seems to be partly attributable to the difference in the questions; for, in the second examination, two of the questions required drawings, and one was entirely on India; and these two are the failing points in both examinations. Throughout the whole of the papers there was but *one* satisfactory map drawn; and not a single candidate displayed a fair knowledge o his own country.

"The stations which stand highest, as regards the average number of marks obtained, are, *Cochin, Chicacole, Salem, Palamcottah, and Chittoor,* each of which has gained more than twenty-seven per cent. The lowest are *Secunderabad, Madras, Cannanore,* and *Calicut.* Considering the large number of candidates at *Bangalore, Bellary,* and *Tanjore,* those stations have also done remarkably well."

From C. W. PEARCE, ESQ., Examiner in English History.

"The papers call for no special remarks.

"Few candidates have succeeded in gaining high marks. Many have just obtained the minimum.

"It will be seen, however, that a large proportion has succeeded in passing; but this is owing to the fact that a candidate may do so by merely gaining one-fifth of the maximum, *i. e.*, twenty marks."

From G. P. SAVUNDRANAYAGAM Pillai, Examiner in Tamil Grammar and Composition and Spelling.

"*Grammar and Composition.*—In this subject, the candidates acquitted themselves very fairly. Unlike the answers sent in last year, the paraphrases were done very well, and the questions on Grammar were generally well answered.

"*Mis-spelling.*—The paper on this subject was also answered satisfactorily.

"The following Tabular statement shows the number of candidates examined in each subject, the number passed, and the per-centage of the latter:—

Subject.	No. of Candidates examined.	No. of Candidates passed.	Per-centage of Passed Candidates
Grammar and Composition...	1,519	830	54
Mis-spelling	1,513	688	45

From W. JOYES, ESQ., Examiner in Tamil Arithmetic.

"The questions are about the most simple that have been set at such examinations; but they do not seem to have in any way reduced the proportion of failures; indeed the number, likely to be rejected this year, appears to me to be somewhat larger for the Presidency generally, as well as in the case of each station individually.

"I suppose the University Examinations annually draw off more and more of the better educated class; and the strict system of valuation adopted on Arithmetic and other essential subjects, whereby the marks gained indicate rather position, with reference to excellence and perfection, than absolute practical knowledge, brings down the number able to pass among those left, to a minimum.

"Question 1 on the paper was one of simple copying, with a trifle of addition and subtraction, and a single item of enumeration, much more conciliating than the sort of thing usually set to test knowledge of elementary principles, and yet close upon half of the Presidency, was not up to it.

"Only four candidates in the whole Presidency got wisely through the different portions of the second question, according to the model supplied; and of consequence just these obtained full marks. The others introduced no end of reduction, ascending and descending, of long multiplication by 12, and long division by 4, 12, and 16, covering often three and four pages of paper.

"Similar extensive deviation, from the shortest and most rational course, prevailed in the solution of the third question also.

"The plain division sum, forming question 4, did not help forward nearly as many as should have taken advantage of it. The majority either stopped short with the portion involving Rupees, or withheld the working, despite the strong caution administered.

"And if question 5 was designed to bring out and reward superior intelligence, I regret to have to report that the Presidency generally had none of the commodity to produce. Twenty-nine out of thirty shirked the test, and only two satisfactory answers came in, one from Coimbatore, the other from Madura. A Tanjore man, after elaborate calculation, discovered that 'eighteen hundred policemen and two over could receive 350 rupees among them, being at the rate of 7 rupees per man.'

"The last sum, like the second, afforded opportunity for a display of lines, symbols and figures, and was not spared.

"Bangalore, Chittoor, Palamcottah, Salem, Coimbatore, and Madras ran the full length of the tether; only one candidate at Bangalore, two from Cuddalore, one in Madura, one in Salem, two each at Tranquebar and Trichinopoly, and one from Coimbatore—ten, that is, in all Madras, went rationally to work; and a very fair idea of the standing of the candidates, generally in regard to Arithmetic, may be formed from the fact that four only even of this diminutive minority merited and obtained full marks.

"Questions 2, 5, and 6 occasioned greatest loss to the Examinees in the way of marks.

"In Bangalore, the failures in the Vernacular Branch are excessive.

"Combaconum has fallen off; a simple signature constituted one of the answers submitted.

"Gross carelessness characterizes Palamcottah generally; four papers had to be marked with O s; and several who have done their Arithmetic fairly are, I fear, likely to fail in Dictation. 187 were examined, the largest number at any one place.

"Only two out of thirty-four 'Vernacular' candidates have got through at Salem, which has the further discredit of the highest per-centage of failure in the Presidency. Reduction, re-reduction, long multiplication, and long division, favorite processes.

"Tanjore has done indifferently; long multiplication and division as at Salem.

"Two ciphers occur in the Tranquebar list; and one paper contained answers alone.

"Trichinopoly, always poor, has not improved. The answers betoken thoughtlessness, ignorance, and disregard of system and arrangement. The only station disfigured by confusion of numbers and names.

"Coimbatore resorted to blotting where the correctness of figures was doubted. Three candidates received ciphers, one just signing his name.

"Though the results in Madras are short of what one would expect from a Presidency town,—one-half of those who came forward to be examined have succeeded.

"I append a Table showing the per-centage of failure in each district—

In Bangalore	63 per cent. have failed.	
,, Chittoor	46	do.
,, Cuddapah, only one was examined.	failed.	

In Cuddalore	64 per cent. have failed.	
„ Combaconum	61	do.
„ Kurnool, two examined	1 failed.	
„ Madura	53 per cent. have failed.	
„ Ootacamund	64	do.
„ Palamcottah	53	do.
„ Salem	67	do.
„ Tanjore	55	do.
„ Tranquebar	60	do.
„ Trichinopoly	58	do.
„ Coimbatore	57	do.
„ Madras	43	do.

" That is, in the whole Presidency, 57 per cent. of the number examined have come to grief in Arithmetic alone."

From P. RUNGANADAM MUDALI, Examiner in Tamil History and Geography.

" A running glance at the marks will be sufficient to show that the candidates have answered the questions in History much better than the questions in Geography. There is but one exception to this general statement. Of the seventy-six candidates from Tanjore, twenty-six have passed in Geography, but only twenty-two in History.

" I am not in a position to be able to compare the results of this year's examination with the results of former years; but, absolutely speaking, the performances of the candidates, both in History and Geography, are far from being satisfactory. The candidates from Combaconum and Tranquebar have broken down thoroughly in Geography. Very few of the candidates seem to have any idea of map-drawing, and in many cases preposterous blunders were made even as to the configuration of the Continent (Asia). The question in Geography, concerning the productions of India, was answered very imperfectly.

" On a comparison of the results of the various districts, I find that the candidates from Cuddalore have surpassed all their competitors, both in History and Geography. The statement given in the succeeding page places the districts according to the order of merit :—

1. Cuddalore.
2. Madura.
3. Madras.
4. Tanjore. / Bangalore.
5. Trichinopoly. / Chittoor.
6. Salem.
7. Palamcottah.
8. Coimbatore.
9. Combaconum. / Tranquebar.
10. Ootacamund.

"Perhaps it may be necessary to add that in drawing up this statement, I have been guided, not by the absolute number of successful candidates, but by the ratio borne by the number of successful candidates to the whole number of candidates. Combaconum and Tranquebar have done rather badly, passing only four and three out of thirty-nine and twenty-nine. Ootacamund is decidedly the last, as not even one has succeeded out of fourteen.

"I was rather surprised to find the majority of the candidates well up in dates. In the course of the examination, I met with more than two or three instances of candidates who have answered nothing but the dates correctly. This circumstance may be accounted for by the fact, that a good many of the candidates acquire the little they know of History from Hand books and Analyses and Chronological Digests which contain a profusion of dates. I am not inclined to attribute this singular circumstance to any unfair practices on the part of the candidates, as, after a careful comparison of several papers, I found the coincidences confined to the dates given accurately, and not the dates given inaccurately. Indeed, success in the Vernacular languages is not so alluring a prize as to tempt candidates into unfair and dishonest practices. I am aware that this remark does not apply to the Anglo-Vernacular candidates, whose success in English is involved in their success in History and Geography."

From Major T. G. M. LANE, Examiner in Telugu Grammar and Composition, Spelling, and Dictation.

"I have no reason to suspect that unfair practices have been adopted, with reference to any of the papers I have examined.

"The minimum sixty of a maximum of 300 for Grammar and Composition, or one-fifth of the maximum, appears to me to be very low, and easily attainable by candidates who possess but a very meagre knowledge of those subjects.

"I think it right to mention that, in the 'Mis-spelling paper,' many of the words are so disguised, as not only to test the candidate's knowledge of spelling, but also to require of him a good deal of natural quickness, to enable him to decipher the words so altered in appearance, the consequence of this has been, that very many candidates have failed to attain the minimum number of marks.

"In the twenty-four words at the head of the 'Dictation paper,' there are twelve Sanscrit words, which the great majority of the candidates could hardly be expected to write correctly, and the remainder of the paper contains an extract from the 'Vikramarka Tales,' written in rather high or perhaps pedantic Telugu, with a large amount of Sandhi,

or the combining of a word with the following one, requiring various changes in the intermediate letters; it is, therefore, not surprising that this paper has proved a stumper to the great majority of candidates, especially when it is considered that a total minimum of 150 of a maximum of 200, for this, and the Mis-spelling paper, were required to entitle a candidate to pass in these tests of the examination. It has hitherto been usual, I believe, to give in the Dictation paper a portion of a petition, or some other subject relating to matters connected with the Government Service, and this would appear to be more suitable for candidates whose object, generally is, to obtain employment under Government."

From V. KRISHNAMA CHARRI, Examiner in Telugu Writing, History, Geography, and Arithmetic.

"The whole number of papers valued was 2,805, the highest number ever examined by me. Of these 977 were papers in Telugu Hand-writing, 626 in Telugu Arithmetic, 602 in Telugu Geography, and 600 in Telugu History. The general results may be briefly indicated thus:—

Subjects	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.
Hand-writing	977	533	444
Arithmetic	626	367	259
Geography	602	210	392
History	600	345	255
Total...	2,805	1,455	1,350

"In *Hand-writing* I am glad to be able to report a decided improvement this year. With a few exceptions the papers received in this as well as in the other subjects were written legibly and neatly on the whole, with spaces left between words and lines, and without the introduction of needless flourishes. Though there appeared few really bad writers, yet from want of quick writing, several had marks deducted for lines omitted as well as for mis-spelling and for ignorance in regard to the abbreviations. If it was not for these deductions, the number of successful candidates in this subject would have been considerably larger.

"*Arithmetic.*—The paper of questions in this subject was less difficult than those of the past few years, and consequently the proportion of

passed candidates is larger than usual. There were few instances of ignorance, and the average marks obtained at each station are also more satisfactory than last year. English figures, more or less neat, were almost invariably used, and excepting perhaps in the case of Rajahmundry and Cuddapah, few bare answers were put down, the working being given in the majority of the papers, though not always accurately and fully. Several who were backward in applying Arithmetic to practical questions did not work satisfactorily the 2nd, 4th, and 6th sums, frequently setting up the plea of no time, and thus failed to secure the requisite minimum of marks. In this subject, Chittoor has the distinction of ranking first and Madras next, while Vizagapatam takes the lowest place.

" *Geogragky.*—The result of the examination in Geography was the least satisfactory. Very few candidates were successful with their maps, while many sent in no maps at all; and the answers to most of the questions were meagre and incorrect in matter, and deficient in arrangement. Not one of the 602 candidates examined in this subject obtained half marks, and two of the stations stand rather too low, viz., Chetterpore and Nellore.

"*History.*—Generally speaking the answering in this subject was somewhat better than in Geography, as a glance at the annexed statement of average marks in the two subjects will show. Instances, however, of want of exactness and ignorance of facts were not wanting, and no more than two (from Cuddapah) out of 600 Examinees secured half marks. Chetterpore again occupies the lowest position in the list with some of its candidates securing no marks at all."

From E. THOMPSON, ESQ., Examiner in Malayalum

"It will be seen from the accompanying list of failures and successes that the Cannanore candidates have a considerable superiority over their rivals in all papers connected with the Malayalum language, though this superiority is not so much marked in History, Geography, and Arithmetic. It appears to me that the language is better studied than it used to be as to Grammar, but I remark a great deficiency in the mass of the candidates with regard to a very essential point; that of expressing themselves clearly in the plain current language of the day. The style adopted by many of them is vicious in the extreme, and in numerous cases the spelling is most discreditable.

"You will observe a large per-centage of failures in Geography and Arithmetic; this, however, is not surprising, as these subjects are rarely studied well by pupils unacquainted with English, and those candidates who know English generally prefer to answer the questions in these branches in that language.

"The hand-writing is good on the whole; but it would be as well I think in future years to lay down a distinct rule as to the use of black lines, or permitting the candidates to rule their papers at the time of examination. In assigning marks I made deductions in the case of those who had ruled their papers, as I think it of great importance that a Clerk in an office should be able to write straight without any such adventitious aid."

From L. GARTHWAITE, Esq., Examiner in Canarese.

"The number of candidates, and the proportion who have passed will be seen from the annexed list.

	Bangalore. Number of Candidates.	Passed.	Mangalore. Number of Candidates.	Passed.	Bellary. Number of Candidates	Passed.	Madras. Number of Candidates.	Passed.	Cuddalore. Number of Candidates	Passed.
Anglo-Vernacular	42	5	42	10	3	...	2	...	1	...
Vernacular ...	1	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

"The number of purely Vernacular candidates was very small, being only fifteen out of 105; and of these fifteen, only three passed. I have remarked in previous reports that these Vernacular candidates are generally men who have had no regular education, and they generally fail in all except the language subjects.

"The largest number of candidates came from Mangalore, where fifty-six candidates presented themselves, of whom fourteen were for the Vernacular Branch.

(i.) Of the above fifty-six, thirty-two per cent. failed in *Hand-writing*.
(The Mangalore average per-centage in that subject being fifty-three).
(ii.) Sixty per cent. failed in *Spelling* and *Dictation*.
(The Mangalore average per-centage in that subject being seventy).
(iii.) Fifty-five per cent. failed in *Grammar and Composition*.
(The Mangalore average per-centage of marks in that subject being eighteen.)

"The Mangalore candidates, who took their Arithmetic paper in Canarese, did very well. Nineteen passing to thirteen who failed, the candidates obtaining an average of above one-third marks on the whole. Those who did their Geography and History in Canarese also did well, the proportions of passed to failed being respectively eighteen to fourteen, and fifteen to seventeen.

"On the whole, I think Mangalore did well. Nearly one-fourth of the candidates who went up passed. The spelling too at this station was better than elsewhere, and the candidates in general paid attention to the rule which requires the separation of words.

"Bangalore presented forty-three candidates; of these, however, one (No. 79) presented only a History paper, and another (No. 169) presented no language paper.

(i.) Of the forty-two who came up in the language subjects, eighty-one per cent. failed in *Writing.*

(The Bangalore average per-centage in that subject being twenty.*)

(ii.) Thirty-eight per cent. failed in *Spelling.*

(The Bangalore average per-centage in that subject being seventy.)

(iii.) Eighty per cent. failed in *Grammar and Composition.*

(The Bangalore average per-centage in that subject being eleven.)

"Most of the Bangalore candidates not only failed in paraphrasing and composition, but showed that they had never paid the least attention to the subject of Grammar, presenting a striking contrast to the Mangalore candidates, whose answers, even when wrong, showed that they had at least made the endeavour to get up the subject.

"It is unnecessary to remark on the Arithmetic, Geography or History papers from Bangalore, as only one candidate in the two first-named subjects, and two in the last, presented themselves.

"The papers of the candidates from Bellary three, Madras two, and Cuddalore one, call for little remark, as with one exception they came up only in the language subjects, and they all failed.

"I would beg to submit that candidates should be called upon to observe the rule respecting the separation of words in *all* their papers, instead of as at present in their writing paper only. The importance of effecting a change in this respect by substituting the European method of a clear separation of words for the barbarous native plan of running them altogether in one undechipherable whole has been admitted by Government, and it cannot be denied that if the change were made general throughout all Government offices, our native records would be made much more accessible to Europeans than they are at present. But as long as the rule above referred to is enforced only in regard to one paper, it will not be thought that any great importance is attached to it, nor is its adoption likely to become general. One advantage, and that perhaps not a slight one to be derived from extending this rule to all the papers, would be that the papers could be examined much more quickly and easily than at present.

* Thus it will be seen that the Bangalore writing was generally very bad. Many failures in this subject were caused by the candidates not paying the slightest attention to the rule which requires the separation of words, and the writing of others was a mere succession of scratches. It would be well if in the printed report if the attention of the Mysore authorities were called to this subject.